

TONIGHT! AT THE CONEY ISLAND STADIUM 100 PIECE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, INTERNATIONAL BALLET. BENEFIT FURRIERS AND CLOAKMAKERS JOINT DEFENSE FUND TONIGHT!

FIRST SECTION

This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

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GENERAL STRIKE, CIVIL WAR, SHAKE AUSTRIA

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

GOVERNOR Jackson of Indiana is wise in hitching the charge of graft leveled against him by ex-dragon Stephenson onto a horse. A steed may laugh but it never tells. And nobody loves a tattler. "Woe unto the vanquished!" And woe unto the organization that depends on the favor of a capitalist politician when it falls on evil days. While the K. K. K. was riding the waves the politicians were willing to close the jail gates from the inside to its leaders. Now they are closing them from the outside.

At the risk of repeating, we wish to call attention for the 20th time to the fiasco of the naval parley at Geneva. Instead of coming nearer an accord, the representatives of the three powers are progressively going in the other direction. The conflict between the Britons and the Yankees is nearing the physical force stage. Until now no blows have been exchanged, but we would not be surprised at any moment to hear of monies clashing with wads of chewing tobacco. Then our movie patrons may well look forward to seeing British soldiers eating the babies that were devoured by the Germans several years ago.

COOLIDGE did not go to the Black Hills of South Dakota to escape the sticky heat of midsummer, we are informed. It is reported that his garters are giving him as much trouble as those of lesser and humbler mortals and that his socks sour as rapidly as delicate potato salad. What our self-sacrificing chief executive is really doing is trying to substitute beams for frowns on the belted brows and stern visages of the embattled farmers of the wide open spaces. Coolidge is one of those rare souls who regrets that he has only one soul to sell to Wall Street.

LADY Astor, the Virginia dollar aristocrat who brought a bag of dough and the tongue of a fish-monger into a noble British family in return for a title, has distinguished herself on many occasions in her adopted country for her vicious attacks on every effort that spells human progress. Her latest publicity stunt was to heckle a radical preacher at a street meeting. The speaker happened to be a clergyman who was throwing a harpoon into the capitalist system. Lady Astor was appalled that a minister of the Christian gospel should represent Jesus as a friend of the masses instead of a forerunner of the blood-thirsty bishops and priests of modern Christianity.

AS those lines are written the news ticker is clicking out merrily a story of revolution in the city of Vienna, Austria, the Mecca of international social democracy. The socialists control the city politically, but as in every other instance they are playing the role of trained rams and keeping the workers in the shambles of exploitation. Here as elsewhere in Europe the fascists have been petted by the government and have abused and murdered workers with impunity. Against a recent flagrant example of judicial favoritism toward Fascism, the workers revolted.

WHETHER the revolution will spread or is headed off by the socialist traitors depends on the strength and discipline of the left wing and Communist elements among the masses. The Communist Party of Austria is weak numerically. The main reason for this is the clever opportunistic methods employed by the socialist leaders who used left phrases in order to fool the masses who are farther to the left than any socialist membership in Europe.

STRANGE isn't it that revolutions insist on following rather ungentle methods despite the polite admonitions of liberals, pacifists and socialists against violence. Our socialist friends cannot very well blame the Communist International for this revolt. Vienna is the home town of Mr. Adler, the secretary of the Socialist and Labor International, that international auxiliary of the league of nations. We will watch Mr. Adler trying to ride the storm and trying to bring the wild proletarian ship back safely into the capitalist haven. Vienna may now have to

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What is Your Answer to the Charge of the Federal Court!

The Federal indictment against the Daily Worker and the members of the staff is not against these individuals as such. It is a charge against the working class of America and particularly against its most militant section. The charges are leveled against these comrades as the direct representatives of the most militant and advanced section of the labor movement.

In this sense, not Alex Bittelman, William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, David Gordon, Joseph Kalar and Bert Miller are on trial. YOU ARE ON TRIAL. It is your fighting spirit which the Federal government and the Dollar Patriots wish to crush. It is your militant resistance to the Open Shop Drive and to the War Preparations, which they seek to destroy. It is your fighting organ, the DAILY WORKER, which they seek to suppress.

What is your answer to this charge? Will you meekly submit or will you resist with the fighting spirit of a real militant? We know you will not submit. We know you will fight. We know that you will show your colors by your active and vigorous support of the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. WATCH FOR YOUR CERTIFICATES.

SUBWAY STRIKE NEAR AS CHIEFS TALK OF ACTION

Consult Last Year's Strike Leaders

Possibilities of a subway strike on the I.R.T. increased yesterday when the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car and Electric Railway Employees went into conference with the leaders of last year's Interboro strike.

This fact coupled with the growing dissatisfaction of the rank and file workers is especially significant. J. H. Coleman, organizer for the association said that he had received many letters from the workers in which they denounced the arbitrary methods used by the I. R. T. in securing signatures to the yellow dog company union contract.

In answer to the question of the possibility of a strike in the immediate future, Coleman said, "We will not promise to prevent a strike in the event of any overt action against any of our members." Patrick J. Shea, vice president of the Amalgamated agreed with Coleman by adding, "If a strike comes it will come suddenly."

According to Senator Robert F. Wagner and former Congressman Nathan D. Perlman, legal representatives for the amalgamated, the union will test the legality of the so-called agreement which the I. R. T. forced upon the subway workers, by making a test case of it some time next week. The court action will be based upon the plea that the I. R. T. contract was forced upon the employees under duress.

John F. Gilchrist and Samuel Untermeyer frightened that former mayor John F. Hylan would break into the transit hearings and spill another bushel of transit beans, yesterday posted a police guard at the offices of the commission to bar him. The cops received orders to oust all and sundry who had anything to say derogatory to the commission's proceedings.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Arrangements were completed today for the broadcasting of the elaborate welcome to be given to Commander Richard E. Byrd, and his three companions on the memorable New York-to-France flight, and Clarence Chamberlin, New York-to-Germany aviator, on their arrival here next Monday.



500,000 DEMAND PROBE IN SACCO MEET BREAK-UP

Write Liberties Union; Hit at Right Wing

Scoring the Civil Liberties Union's "investigation" of the break-up of the Sacco - Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square last week, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, representing 500,000 workers met at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., last night and unanimously demanded a fair and thorough investigation of the affair.

The resolution, a copy of which has been sent to the Civil Liberties Union, was introduced by Rose Baron, acting secretary of the Emergency Committee.

Denounce Right Wing Tactics. Representatives of various organizations affiliated with the Emergency Committee denounced the tactics of the right wing and socialists which had resulted in the break-up of the meeting by the police.

Roger Franconen, representing the Industrial Workers of the World, denounced the right wing for sabotaging the fight of American labor for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. Other organizations which hit at the tactics of the right wing were the United Council of Workingclass Housewives and Local #1 of the I.

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CONCERT TONIGHT FOR CLOAKMAKER AND FUR RELIEF

Coney Island Stadium Will Hold 25,000

The concert to raise funds for the relief and defense of the needle trades workers will take place tonight at Coney Island Stadium, West Sixth St. and Surf Ave., 8 p. m. Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, militant leaders, will tell of the latest developments in the union struggle. In addition a unusually fine musical program has been arranged.

Erno Rapee, internationally-acclaimed orchestra conductor will direct the New York Symphony of 100 musicians, while Alexis Kosloff, known the world over for his terpsichorean activities will permanently appear in and stage A. Borodine's "Prince Igor."

L. Landy, general manager of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee Cloakmakers and Furriers, made a statement yesterday to the effect that judging by the speed by which the tickets are going out, a crowd of at least 25,000 people will attend this concert-opera.

The musical program will consist of world famous composers, including Wagner, Johann and Richard Strauss, Goldmark, Tchaikowsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Berlioz. Mr. Rapee has personally selected these high class musical selections.

Among the diversissements are "Two Guitars," which will be performed by Katya Minnassian; "Anitra's Dance," by Vera Miloi; "Aurora's Dance," by Ruth Hazelton.

Government of Mexico Releases Dupes of the Priestly Riot Leaders

MEXICO CITY, July 15.—All Catholic lay leaders of the clerical rebellion against the Mexican government have been ordered released by President Calles. In the announcement of the amnesty, the president states that the rebellion is completely crushed, and the imprisoned men no longer dangerous. Furthermore, investigation has proved, says Calles, that they are largely tools of the Catholic hierarchy, acting out of fear of the priests, and therefore to be more pitied than punished.

WORKERS WOULD OUST GOVERNMENT FOR FREEING FASCIST TERRORISTS; ERECT BARRICADES; SEIZE STRATEGIC BUILDINGS; DISARM POLICE AND MILITIA

Socialist Leaders Strenuously Attempt to Hinder Demonstration in the Streets

Industry at Standstill; Official Government Newspaper Captured; Machine Gun Fighting

BULLETIN

VIENNA, Austria, July 15.—"Traitors! Disloyal to the working class! You are finished! Our day has come! You have cold feet!" These and similar shouts greeted the Socialist leaders, prominent in the second international, who attempted to "plead for order" before the crowds of workers attacking government buildings in Vienna.

VIENNA, July 15.—Revolutionary conditions prevailed in Vienna today, when the workers' organizations enraged at the acquittal of fascists charged with the death of Socialists, captured the ministry of justice and police stations and raised the demand for a workers' government.

The Workers' Committee is reported to have sent an ultimatum to the government demanding the resignation of the cabinet and the police chief, threatening a general strike otherwise.

The police have withdrawn and worker guards and troops, equally divided, are assuming responsibility for order.

Effigies of ministers of the government have been strung up before the government buildings and burned. Hundreds of police have suffered injuries and many of them have been virtually shorn of their uniforms.

Several police stations have been stormed and no reliable news is reaching police headquarters. Hundred Fifty Casualties. Nine persons are reported dead and 150 wounded as the result of the fighting workers.

Fighting prevailed throughout the city with police and troops attacking the workers who set up barricades. Municipal workers have gone on strike and other trades are threatening to follow with the possibility of a general strike tying up the city. Printers have walked out leaving the city without newspapers.

VIENNA, July 15.—Furious fighting between the police and working class demonstrators broke out here today, during demonstrations of protest against the acquittal of fascists who had killed three workers and wounded several others.

More than 150 persons have been wounded in the fighting, in which workers stormed the ministry of justice and made their way into the building, burning a picture of the ex-kaiser.

Police and troops were summoned and prepared to attack the workers who had taken refuge behind barricades.

The entire fire department was called out, the greatest excitement prevailed in the city.

Burn Government Press. The Reichpost building, occupied by the government's newspaper organ,

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Make Preparations For Mammoth Daily Worker Carnival

The Grand Carnival and Fair to be held at Pleasant Bay Park was discussed at a DAILY WORKER Conference held July 13th. A group of jewelry workers have decided to have a real old-fashioned workshop where watches, neckties, etc., will be engraved and cleaned. A special feature of the workshop will be hand-mad and sickles that will be made while you wait. Forty workers will be on the job so everybody is urged to see to it that they are kept busy. Section 5 of the Workers' Party decided to take the financial responsibility for the catering side of the carnival.

Reports from the various other organizations were of such a nature that the confident expectation is that

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Brief Sketch of the Background of the Huge Struggles in Austria

In the last Austrian election held on March 24 of this year the social-democratic party polled 1,500,000 votes out of a total of 3,200,000 votes cast. This means that with the exception of 18,000 votes registered for the Communist Party list, the social-democratic ticket and program were supported by practically the whole working-class of a country of approximately 6,000,000 population. In addition to the workers, many thousands of middle class elements supported the social-democrats.

The capitalist parties have 94 parliamentary seats and the social-democrats 71.

Austria is a creature of the League of Nations.

The industrial and financial machinery is in a chronic collapse and the burdens placed upon the workers have been growing heavier steadily. The latest figures show that there are more than 300,000 unemployed workers and, that with their families, one-third of the industrial population is affected by this condition.

The social-democrats have allowed the social welfare measures to be stripped down constantly in response to the allied pressure for "stabilization" and in Vienna alone there were recently thousands of workingclass families without shelter of any kind. Modifications have been made in the rent laws in favor of the landlords and by raising the famous slogan of "sacrifices by all classes alike," Otto Bauer, with other leaders of the social-democrats, aided the capitalists in their efforts to squeeze more from the masses.

With 600,000 members of the party—12 per cent of the total population—and with the huge popular support shown in the recent elections the social-democratic leaders could easily take over the government by decisive action in the present crisis. That they are trying instead to turn the struggle into harmless channels is shown by our dispatches and that this has made their role of defenders of Austrian capitalism clear to many workers is likewise shown by the accusations hurled at them by the workers yesterday in the fight with government forces.

Whatever the immediate result of the strike and civil war—may be in forcing concessions from the government, it is certain that there is a great swing to the left of the masses of the social-democratic party in Austria which will bring thousands of them much closer to the Communist Party. (Ed. Note).

Nicaraguan Liberal Refuses to Disarm at U. S. Ultimatum

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 15.—General Sandino, in possession of a considerable section of the country, which he holds as the successor to the liberal administration of General Sacasa, has refused to disarm and will fight for the independence of his country. This is his answer to an ultimatum sent by Major G. D. Hatfield of the U. S. Marine Corps, who informed him that if he persisted in his defiance of President Diaz, supported by the U. S. Diaz' troops and U. S. marines would co-operate to attack him.

HAYANA, Cuba, July 15.—Admiral Julian P. Latimer, U. S. Navy, the man that Wall Street sent to crush out the independence of Nicaragua and place the puppet president Diaz firmly in its office, is returning.

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PETITION SMITH TO TAKE ACTION ON MASS ARRESTS

Similar Letters Will Be Sent Mayor

Thousands of workers are signing petitions that will be presented to Governor Alfred E. Smith urging him to take steps to "see that the right of peaceful picketing, guaranteed by decision of our state supreme court, is not unlawfully denied."

A similar letter of petition is being prepared for Mayor Walker, and all workers are urged to distribute them widely. Copies may be obtained at the office of the Purifiers' Joint Board, and at Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. These letters will help bring home to the authorities the problems of the fur strikers, and the fact that all workers are determined that the right of peaceful picketing shall not be taken away from them.

Letter to Governor.

The petition reads as follows: "I, the undersigned citizen residing in New York City, call upon you as Governor to make an investigation of conditions in the fur workers strike of our city."

"I urge that you take steps to see that the right of peaceful picketing, guaranteed by decision of our State Supreme Court, is not unlawfully denied, nor workers arrested by hundreds, as they have been, for exercising this right; that you see that striking workers are protected from the attacks of gangsters, and from the brutalities of police officers; and that you initiate an investigation into the heavy fines and jail sentences being given to pickets by our magistrates, against whose systematic conviction of innocent strikers would seem to indicate a yielding to the pressure of interests hostile to the workers."

"I respectfully petition that your action in this matter be taken as quickly as possible."

Right Wing Tactics.

The gangster tactics of the right wing of the International were introduced at an election in Local 58, Brooklyn Thursday night, and the result was that the meeting broke up in disorder and several active workers were badly beaten by thugs.

The meeting, held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, was called to elect a business agent and local officers. The notorious Moe Hargis, who had charge of counting ballots, was one of those running for office and of course he was the one elected. There were two

WHO AM I?

I hit the pipe and curse like hell.

I am a famous politician but I declined to hug Morpheus when my party is in danger.

I am famous for sleeping one minute that seemed a year to a politician who wanted to be attorney general.

I put over a plan bearing my name on Germany.

(If you give up, you are as dumb as a worker who votes for a capitalist candidate.)

other candidates—M. Lipner, a left wing worker for whom Harris counted 66 votes; and Charles Weiss, a non-partisan candidate for whom 28 votes were announced. For himself, Harris counted 86 votes.

L. Bricker, a progressive, was elected president and he was not opposed for the office. John Peterson, a non-partisan candidate, was elected treasurer. H. Meltzer, one of the Harris clique, was elected secretary.

Raise Objection.

Immediately after the result of the elections was announced, several workers raised the objection that there was a false count, that the whole election for business agent was a betrayal of the workers, and they demanded that a new election be held in place of this fraudulent one. But Harris was all prepared for this objection, just as he was to steal the election. He at once led on to the floor a squad of his strong arm hirelings and a fight followed. Many workers were badly beaten, especially a member of Local 58, M. Galoshing, who was severely injured.

In the course of the fray, several of Harris' gangsters were beaten by him when they tried to hold him back from his slugging work. The workers are now considering further steps to bring about a new and legal election in the local.

The seven gangsters caught on June 24 after they had assaulted James Metaxis, Frank Weiss, Stephen Sergides and Harry Steinhardt, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning but their attorney Leonard A. Snitkin pleaded that the case was not ready, so it was postponed by Magistrate Brodsky until July 20.

S. Kushner, a worker who was arrested last week on complaint of some right wing workers, was dismissed in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

A large picketing demonstration was held in the market yesterday morning. Arrangements are now being made to picket on a large scale Monday morning.

REVOKE CHARTER OF SHOE UNION WITHOUT CAUSE

General Council Tries to Smash Opponents

The charter of the New York District Council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has been revoked by the reactionary general council of that organization.

This action was taken last Monday evening at a joint meeting of both the local and national councils, at which the chairman of the general council usurped the chair and then proceeded to revoke the charter of the local organization. Delegates of five of the six locals affiliated with the council then walked out in protest, as no charges had been filed against the New York unions.

The Real Issue.

This is only the surface of the story. The real issue is that the general council was acting against the best interests of the New York organization for quite some time in the past.

The fight really started at the time that the American Shoe Workers' Union decided to affiliate with the New York organization of the protective, and the general council suspected that the votes of these additional members would be cast against them in the then coming elections. They obstructed by all means this amalgamation and nothing came of it. The local district council endorsed one of its organizers, Pascal Cosgrove, against the present incumbent for general president. Ever since then the general organization has withdrawn all financial support from the N. Y. council.

Came to a Head.

The controversy came to a head recently due to the attack that the bosses were making against the union to impose wage reduction. The local organization fought very stubbornly on every one of the shops involved but due to the very bad situation in the New York shoe industry could not fully defeat the employers and in the case of the B. & S. Shoe Co. decided to leave the matter to the workers employed in the shop. The workers decided to compromise on the demand of the boss for a 15 per cent wage reduction by accepting 5 per cent. The administration of the cutters' local ordered the seven cutters employed in the shop not to accept the reduction, although in all other cases previous to that the cutters were the most compromising.

In another case the Unity Shoe Co. 22 workers were arbitrarily discharged by the firm. The union in this case confronted the wholesale discharge, decided to strike the shop. The general president however, told the cutters to stay on the job, while in the case of the 5 per cent compromise he told the cutters to strike as against the rest of the shop. It was evident to all that the general officials were playing a game to destroy the local organization as they could not utilize it to sustain them in office by forcing the union into fights with the employers which the general council refused to support financially.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

Scabs in Brownsville Lodge Fail to Injure Council Foreign Born

(By Worker Correspondent)

BROWNVILLE, Pa., July 15.—At the meeting held Sunday, July 10, at the Monongahela Hall in So. Brownsville, Pa., by S. N. P. J. Lodge 398, the officers of this lodge attempted to convince the membership of this lodge with manufactured lies it should withdraw support from the Brownsville council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

Jakob Yaksekovich of So. Brownsville, Pa., secretary of this lodge, supported by President Tom Baranac and Treasurer Ivan Skudat took part. In spite of their attacks on the council, the membership voted unanimously to continue to support the Brownsville Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers morally and financially.

The membership knows that Jakob Yaksekovich is a professional strikebreaker, during the miners' strike of 1922. He was scabbing in one of the mines near Brownsville, Pa. And now the membership is protesting against members of this lodge that might scab in the present strike. They demand expulsion of a member that takes the union miners' place. Fraternally yours.

A. RODRIGUEZ.

Smith in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, T. H., July 15.—Ernest Smith, intrepid pilot, and his navigator, Emory Bronte may fly to Wheeler Field, the destination of their plane from the Island of Molokai where they made a dramatic landing today after being lost on the broad stretches of the Pacific on their flight from California to Hawaii according to wireless advices from Molokai late today.

The raid said Smith was refueling his plane at Molokai and would try to reach Wheeler Field late today.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

BANDIT SOLDIER SEIZES MORE POWER



Scene as Marshal Chang Tao-Lin, north China dictator assumed political control, also, at an elaborate ceremony recently in the presidential palace in Peking.

GENERAL STRIKE, CIVIL WAR, SHAKE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH FREED FASCIST MURDERERS

(Continued from Page One)

Troops, armed with machine-guns and under orders to fire on the workers have taken up strategic posts in the center of the city.

The workers have erected barricades in some quarters and automobiles and trucks have been drawn up to afford them protection.

Many officials, judges and attaches of the ministry of justice, were roughly handled.

Parliament has suspended its meetings and the parliament building, which is serving as a temporary hospital, is crowded with injured.

"We Take Justice."

Posters displayed by the workers said: "We protest against the shameful sentence. We take justice in our own hands."

Kill Soldier Who Went to Visit Sick Mother Without Army Permit

SYRACUSE, July 15.—Robert J. Watson was shot and killed last night when he attempted to escape from the military guardhouse at Oswego.

Watson was imprisoned following court martial for visiting his sick mother at Syracuse without leave. He was denied a furlough when he had requested it. Watson was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Ella Reeve Bloor Route in Daily Worker Tour

The following is the route being taken by Ella Reeve Bloor, who is touring for the DAILY WORKER:

St. Louis, July 15th to 18th.
Indianapolis, July 19th to 20th.
Dayton, Ohio, July 21st to 26th.
Lima, Ohio, July 27th.
Fort Wayne, July 28th.
South Bend, July 29th to 30th.
Chicago, August 1st.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

7 Counts for "Boston Billy."

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 15.—Seven indictments containing 17 counts were returned by the Nassau County Grand Jury today against James F. Monahan, alias "Boston Billy" Williams, in connection with the series of robberies of wealthy homes on Long Island, in which it is charged Monahan participated.

The indictments were handed up to County Judge Lewis J. Smith.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

Teachers Charge "Gyp Game" in Appointment Of Board Secretary

The Teachers' Retirement Board will be "putting across the greatest gyp game ever put on the teachers" if it retains Irving Crane as secretary according to Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel for the teacher-members of the Board who are fighting Crane's appointment.

Because Crane is not a teacher and has no conception of teachers' problems, members of the board who are teachers themselves declare, Crane's reappointment is being fought. That the machine will succeed in reappointing Crane as secretary of the retirement board is the opinion of persons in close touch with the situation.

Design New Junker Plane.

BERLIN, July 15.—A new plane, designed for a trans-Atlantic plane, has been completed in the Junker factory. The plane is now being tested. Its gasoline tanks are so constructed that they can be converted into pontoons. The plane will carry two pilots and a passenger.

Delegates of 50,000,000 Co-operators to Meet in Stockholm Thru August

(Federated Press)

Cooperators from 36 countries and representing organizations with a total membership of about 50,000,000 will meet in Stockholm, Sweden in mid-August. The Cooperative League tells of this International Cooperative Alliance meeting in its current issue of the magazine Cooperation.

There will soon be established a central international office for cooperative wholesaling, the League predicts. Later there will be international cooperative banking and insurance. International Alliance committees are working on the details preliminary to the promotion of these new enterprises.

"The widely heralded League of Nations fostered by Woodrow Wilson might well look with envy at this non-political international cooperative federation," states the League "for not only does it include many of the peoples who have refused to enter the League of Nations, but it is also functioning in an atmosphere of harmony and mutual good will which is quite unknown to the political assemblies at Geneva."

Denounce Wuhan Ruler As Anti-Labor

(Continued from Page One)

the every day struggle of the workers must be taken by the Communists.

Unleash Agrarian Revolution.

The agrarian revolution that is now rising throughout many provinces in China must be broadened and deepened. The struggle for achieving the bourgeois democratic revolution in "peasant" manner, namely, the revolutionary offensive of the bloc of workers, peasants and urban poor under the hegemony of the proletariat must be continued.

The workers and peasants must be systematically armed and the reactionary elements must be disarmed and crushed. The reply to repression and executions of Communists and revolutionary workers fighting under the leadership of the Communists must be met by the setting up of a militant, underground party apparatus to direct the revolution.

Must Rectify Blunders.

Measures must also be immediately taken toward rectification of the opportunist blunders of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and toward creating a politically sound leadership of the Party.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International considers the question of Party policy generally and the leadership of the Party in particular as assuming the most important role. The Executive of the Comintern therefore appeals to all Party members to start a decisive struggle against all opportunist deviations of Community Party leadership.

Lauds Young Communists.

The Executive of the Communist International also records satisfaction because of the correct policy pursued by the Young Communist League in China and the heroic struggle of the Party masses and firmly believes that the Party in China will find enough energy to change its own leadership and to disavow those cowardly leaders who violated the international discipline of the Comintern by maintaining a united front with elements after their actions had proved them traitors to the revolution and enemies of the workers and peasants.

Leaders Steeled in Struggle.

The new Party leaders must be largely composed of worker and peasant elements who have gone through the fire of civil war, have been steeled in the actual struggle. They must get the controlling influence in the Party and within the Central Committee. These workers from the rank and file will be able to maintain close contact with whole Party mass and will in that manner overcome opportunism.

Victory Is Assured.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International holds that the trend of the great Chinese revolution has aroused such broad masses of workers and peasants to political action that no power in the world can crush the movement.

Under proper leadership the victory of the Chinese workers and peasants is assured and it is the Communist Party alone that can furnish this leadership.

Complaints Against L. I. R. R.

Complaints by passengers of the Long Island Railroad that its trains are often late are being investigated by the Transit Commission, it was learned today.

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What 5000 New Readers Means



Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker is the goal we have set for August 30.

Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker means the enlistment of five thousand new fighters in the Daily Worker Red Army. It means that Five Thousand additional soldiers on the battlefield of the class struggle will be securing daily the latest news of the struggle.

It means that they will be fully informed from day to day as to the strategy and general plan of our attack against the enemy.

It means that these Five Thousand will reach an additional 25,000 workers with the information they secure through the Daily Worker.

It means the training of Five Thousand new leaders for the working class in their struggle against the army of the exploiters.

Small wonder then that American capitalism views the new drive of the Daily Worker Army, grimly and with manifest disapproval.

The goal we have set is conservative. With the energy and devotion which our Red Army has shown in the past, we shall go over the top.

500,000 Demand Probe of Sacco Meeting

(Continued from Page One)
L. G. W. U. John J. Ballam was chairman of the meeting.

The text of the letter sent to the Civil Liberties Union follows:
"The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, representing 500,000 organized workers, at its fourth session on July 15th, held at the Labor Temple, 244 East 14th St., has instructed me to send the following letter to your committee in answer to the statement made by your special committee of three appointed to investigate the breaking up of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration on Thursday, July 7, at Union Square."
"1.—Your investigation committee has made no effort and did not consult us as one of the factors interested in the demonstration about the facts concerned."
"2.—Your committee failed to even mention the fact that the Socialists officially in charge of the demonstration called upon the police to break up the demonstration."
"3.—Your committee entirely ignored the fact that the Liberation Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti was responsible for whatever happened at the demonstration, by its policy of keeping a large section of organized labor of this city and particularly those elements that have taken the initiative and have been the most consistent fighters for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti."
"Such action could not but lead to what took place—a spontaneous demand on the part of the audience to head from its leaders. The Liberation Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti had accepted our co-operation and agreed to work with us jointly in the Union Square demonstration. This was later withdrawn at the insistence of Abraham Shipiloff, who dominated the conference because of the fact that his group and the Forwards promised to finance the demonstration. Your committee, however, in its findings fails to mention the role played by the Socialists and furthermore makes no mention of the action of the police."

"It seems to us not in keeping with the principles of the Civil Liberties Union that Norman Thomas, representing the Socialist Party, shall be made chairman of such an investigation committee while the other working class political party and the other left wing organizations involved were not even given an opportunity to appear before the committee. Since the Socialist Party is involved and the Communists are also charged with responsibility for breaking off the demonstration, we request that either both of these parties or none shall be represented on the committee."
"We request that the American Civil Liberties Union reconsider the findings of its committee in view of the above facts stated and in view of the earlier statement made by Arthur Garfield Hays, which was in harmony with the views expressed above, and that a new committee be appointed to investigate the entire matter and fix responsibility. The Sacco and Vanzetti Emergency Committee will co-operate in every way possible with your committee."

Military and Civilian Planes to Have Airport at Pelham Bay Pkway

An airport for the accommodation of military and commercial planes is to be established shortly at Pelham Bay Parkway. This news is contained in a report issued by the New York Port Authority yesterday.
A survey has been in progress for some months past with the War Department and other agencies. It is said, for the purpose of choosing the most strategic site for the port.
The report adds that Pelham is particularly suitable as naval and land planes can be accommodated. It is also 25 miles from the open sea.

Boston Workers Back N. Y. Needle Trades in Mass Demonstration

BOSTON, July 15.—A monster mass meeting of nearly a thousand workers was held today in the big auditorium as a demonstration of solidarity with the striking New York needle trades workers. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in this city. J. Miller, of the Boston cap makers, presided.
Charles Zimmerman spoke of the New York battle, and brought down the house when he told the Boston workers that the needle trades workers in New York would carry on the fight for justice and against gangsterism in the unions, if it takes them seven years instead of months. The peak of enthusiasm was reached when Ben Gold, courageous young leader of the thousands of striking fur workers in New York, spoke. He kept the audience spellbound for two hours in a speech full of vigor, and a clear-cut analysis of the New York situation that won his audience completely.
The meeting was arranged by the Boston Defense Committee and a good collection was made for defense work.

Make Preparations for Daily Worker Carnival

(Continued from Page One)
This will be the biggest and most successful affair yet held in the city. A magnificent flower dance, which will bring the first day's enjoyment to a close, will be among the features. All theatrical effects will be installed to give the place a real carnival atmosphere.
Sunday will be ended by a vaudeville show that includes many national celebrities of the vaudeville and concert platform who have promised to make this particular feature something really outstanding.
Those workers who are contemplating going away for the week end are urged to make the week end of July 22nd and 24th a real DAILY WORKER holiday time—and to spend it among the congenial company of the militants in Pleasant Bay Park.

MME. MARKIEVICZ IRISH REPUBLIC LEADER, IS DEAD

DUBLIN, July 15.—Countess Markievicz, famous woman leader of the Irish Republic, died early today here.
Countess Markievicz was stricken several weeks ago with appendicitis. Complications developed which resulted in her death.
The Countess, whose life was one of the most adventurous of any woman in history, was sentenced to death in 1916 for a part she played in an Irish rebellion. Her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, but she was released from prison after serving one year.

Her Early Life.
The countess whose maiden name was Constance Georgine Gore-Booth, was the daughter of Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th baronet of Lissadell, County Sligo. Her mother was English. She was born in 1868.
Her father was a landlord and her youth she engaged in the pastimes of that class in Ireland, among them being hunting. While studying painting in Paris she met and married Count Casimir Dunin Markievicz, a Polish painter. She differed with her husband over the world war and they separated. The Count favored the allied cause while the countess favored any power that threatened to lick England.

Helped Big Strike.
The countess first became internationally famous when she stepped into the great Dublin strike of 1913 with James Larkin and James Connolly, and aided the strike leaders greatly. After Larkin's departure for the United States she helped Connolly organize the Irish Citizen Army.
When the Easter Week rebellion broke out Countess Markievicz led an armed group and held Stephen's Green in the center of the city for a few days. She was finally arrested and sentenced to death, the sentence being afterwards commuted to life imprisonment. With thousands of others she was afterwards released and immediately resumed her activity in the nationalist revolutionary movement.

Risked Life Often.
She risked her life scores of times during the Black and Tan reign of terror, and when the Free State treaty was accepted by Collins, Griffith and Cosgrave, she lined up with the anti-treaty Republicans. During the bitter controversy that preceded the civil war she was often reminded by Michael Collins of her British and aristocratic parentage, and contrasted her origin with that of men like himself who favored the treaty.
The countess did not wish to be given her title. She wanted to be known as "madame." In her death the workers and peasants and the nationalist revolutionary movement have lost a powerful and sincere protagonist. She was a great admirer of the Soviet Union and never failed to say a good word for the heroic work of the workers and peasants who established the first proletarian government in history.

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight

First Ave. and 79th St. Speakers: Huiswood, Baum and Julius Cohen. Steinway and Jamaica Aves. Speakers: Lazarowitz, Burki.
Fifth Ave. and 53d St. Brooklyn. Speakers: Cosgrove and Ehrlich. Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. Speakers: Lillenstein and Garnett.

New Jersey Meetings Tonight.
Perth Amboy.—Smith and Elm Sts. Speakers: P. Mitchell and McDonald. West New York.—14th St. and Bergin Ave. Speaker: Powers.

Y. W. L. Hike Tomorrow.
The Bronx Section of the Young Workers League will hike to City Island tomorrow. Those wishing to participate should meet at 1347 Boston Road, at 9 a. m.

Carpenters Attention!
All carpenters for THE DAILY WORKER Carnival and Fair must report without fail at the local office, 108 East 14th St. at 9 a. m. sharp on Monday to start on construction work.

New Jersey Meeting Sunday.
All the members of the Workers (Communist) Party in the state of New Jersey who are members of trade unions should attend a special meeting which will take place at the Newark Labor Lyceum, Springfield Ave. and 14th St. on Sunday afternoon 2 p. m. sharp. A representative of the district will be present.

Library Opens Monday.
The Workers School Library, 108 East 14th St., will be open nightly beginning next Monday.

Party Units, Attention!
All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in THE DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, DAILY WORKER.

Saturday: 1st Ave. and 79th St. Speakers: Huiswood, Baum and J. Cohen.

Steinway and Jamaica, L. I. Speakers: Devine, Burke and Lazarowitz. 5th Ave. and 53rd St. Speakers: Cosgrove and Ehrlich.
West New York, 14th St., Bergen St. Line. Speaker: Markoff.
Perth Amboy, 308 Elm St. Speakers: McDonald and R. Mitchell. Claremont Parkway and Washington. Speakers: Garnett, Powers and Lillenstein.

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Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the

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Workers House, Inc.

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Telephone: Rhineland 5097.

Labor Organizations

Varnishers Meet Monday.
Local 697 of the Furniture Varnishers' and Finishers' Union will meet Monday evening at 151 Clinton St. An important matter will be a consideration of the agreement with the employers, and working out demands that the union will submit to them.

Social Evening Monday in Park.
Comrade Taft will hold a social gathering in Crotona Park, the Bronx, Monday between 8 and 9 p. m. All comrades are invited to attend.

New Zealand in Panic Over Labor Agitation

LONDON, July 1 (By Mail).—The New Zealand Government is in the clutches of a new "Red" scare. It has brought in a bill making it possible to deport foreigners even when they have long been settled in the country. The New Zealand Foreign Minister hopes that in this way the "harmful agitation of certain Europeans in Samoa" may be counteracted.

The Communist Party has been banned, and all revolutionary literature prohibited.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives will have an outing to the Workers' Cooperative, 2700 Bronx Park East, Sunday, July 17th.

All council members in New York, Newark and Passaic shall meet at 1 p. m. sharp at the Cooperative. A speaker from the Workers' Cooperative will address the membership on cooperatives.

Sacco-Vanzetti Meet Monday.
A Sacco-Vanzetti open air meeting will be held on the left side of Crotona Park, Monday, 8 p. m., by the Young Workers League. All workers should attend.

Help Wanted!
Volunteers wanted for THE DAILY WORKER to fold letters and seal envelopes. Report during the day at 33 First Street or evening at 108 East 14th Street. Help us mail the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakers' Loc. No. 104 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 3468 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Ask for Union Label Bread.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to THE DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 33 First St. New York City.

SPEND YOUR VACATION AT CAMP

A Workers' Co-operative SUMMER RESORT in White Rock Mts. WINGDALE, N. Y.

All conveniences; all sports; hiking; fishing; rowing; swimming; dancing; amusements.

FOR REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION: "Freiheit" Office 2 to 8 P. M., 135 Lexington Ave., Unity House, and Harlem Co-operative House, 1735 Lexington Ave., New York City.

BUSSES leave Co-operative House, 1735 Lexington Ave., cor. 111th St., Saturday at 1:30 and Fridays at 6:30 P. M.

Bare Political Clubs, Elks in Gambling Orgy

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 15.—District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards told the police chiefs of Nassau County at a conference here today that if they did not enforce the laws against gambling, "I shall present you to the Grand Jury for failing to do your duty."

The district attorney said that all games of chance in the county should be stopped immediately, not only in gambling houses, carnivals and along the boardwalks of the beaches, but also "in all fraternal, political and other clubs and organizations."

District Attorney Edwards cited the case of the Elks Club at Lynbrook which was recently visited by Sheriff William R. Strohman, who confiscated a gambling wheel said to be valued at \$900. Edwards said that a delegation from the lodge had visited him and had told him that there would be no more gambling at the club.

White Terror Unabated Against Polish Workers

WARSAW, July 1 (By Mail).—At the trial of 30 workers in Lutsk, for alleged illegal conspiracy, Zadorej, one of the accused prisoners charged with being a Communist, denied ever belonging to the party.

He stated that the "military instructions" and revolver found in his lodgings by the police had been planted there by the notorious agent-provocateur, Natvietchuk.

Three of the defendants were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the remaining 27 to a total of 166 years imprisonment.

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Negro Labor Congress Classed as Potential Force Among Workers

BALTIMORE, July 15 (FP).—Attacks on the American Negro Labor Congress are closely related to the exodus of Negro workers from the south, in the opinion of the Atlantic seaboard Negro papers. These attacks have been featured in a New York daily which declares the congress is promoted by Communists.

"If labor agents could actually strip the south of labor and the Negro Congress actually organize 51 per cent of the colored workers," asserts Afro-American. "Tremendous progress would necessarily result. Under the circumstances we can't help the conclusion that the white man is as easily 'scared' as the Negro is lynched."

The Baltimore paper, which declares the Negro Labor Congress supporters are "all workers and union organizers," minimizes its accomplishments but believes it can achieve results if it stirs the Negroes "as much as it has the whites."

Woman Flier on Way.

TULSA, Okla., July 15.—Miss flyer, who will attempt to hop from San Francisco to Honolulu, landed safely here today shortly after 1 o'clock. Her flight from St. Louis, from which city she left at 8:45 o'clock this morning, was described as "perfect."

Saturday, July 30 Is PICNIC DAY

More Than 15,000 Workers will gather at the

FREIHEIT PICNIC

(Includ. 50 Workers' Organizations)
5 Workers Party Branches
18 Workmen's Circle Branches
19 Workers Clubs
6 T. U. E. L. Sections
2 Women's Councils

ULMER PARK

25th AVENUE, BROOKLYN

Dancing—Workers' Sports—Soccer

Games—Refreshments

GENERAL MERRY-MAKING

Organizations can still buy 500 tickets

Value \$125.00 for \$20.00. Profit of \$105.00.

DIRECTIONS:

B. M. T.—West End Line to 25th Avenue Station.

RUMANIAN WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Grand Picnic

SUNDAY, JULY 17, from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M. At WITZELS PARK

2nd Avenue at 10th Street, College Point, L. I.

UNION MUSIC—PROMINENT SPEAKERS—Added Attractions: Declamations, Songs, Rumanian Folk Dances, etc. BOWLING ALLEY, Etc.

On sale at Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 106 University Pl.

DIRECTIONS: Take Second Avenue Elevated at 57th St. or Subway from Grand Central or Times Square, Corona Line to 111th Street. Then take College Point Trolley car to the Park.

Benefit Furriers' Strike Fund.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE Editors
BERT MILLER Business Manager

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The Shadow of the Electric Chair Grows Deeper.

Meagre reports that leak through the portals behind which Governor Fuller's "advisory committee" holds its secret sessions are far from reassuring to the workers who for seven years have fought to obtain freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, innocent victims of one of the foulest frame-ups in the annals of industrial and political despotism in this country. Defense witnesses, although sworn not to reveal anything that transpires within the room in which hearings are conducted, have expressed deep resentment at the hostile manner in which they were treated. Observers note that the defense witnesses emerging from the room invariably seem depressed while witnesses for the would-be executioners of Sacco and Vanzetti appear jubilant. The fact alone is striking confirmation of the just suspicions of labor regarding the character of the investigation.

One of the men on the commission, former judge Robert Grant, is known to be an enemy of the accused workers and has never made the slightest effort to conceal the fact. Samuel Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was a recognized enemy of the victims and of foreign-born workers generally before his appointment and nothing he has since done has indicated any change of opinion on his part.

The "official" investigation conducted separately by Fuller's political associates is, like the hearings of the "advisory commission," also conducted secretly. This very secrecy, the conspiracy to conceal from the public evidence that every worker knows will vindicate Sacco and Vanzetti and place in the pillory the hirelings of capitalism who framed them, is most ominous. As the days rapidly pass and the hour draws nearer the expiration of the respite, the shadow of the electric chair grows deeper and more grim and ghastly.

The militant sections of labor that have steadfastly fought for Sacco and Vanzetti long before the moderate elements were forced by the mass pressure to speak in defense of the victims of the Massachusetts frame-up must not place confidence in these commissions or in Governor Fuller, the millionaire exploiter of scab labor and guiding spirit of the Packard Motor Car Company. We must be alert to the danger of a quick move to murder these two victims of class vengeance who already have suffered seven years of living death for their loyalty to the working class.

Great demonstrations must be held everywhere and the masses aroused to fury against the cynical conduct of the Boston investigations, who are either paving the way for their execution or commutation of sentence to life imprisonment. Sacco and Vanzetti must be unconditionally freed.

Law and Order in the United States

The progress of American democracy—the triumph of the tradition of the Anglo-Saxon devotion to peaceable settlement of political questions—proof positive that our enlightened countrymen, unlike the "backward" Latin Americans, Negroes, Filipinos and Chinese, are able to set up and maintain those republican institutions and methods which make any other weapon than the ballot unnecessary.

(Republished from the New York Times, without alteration at the hands of a Communist editor, its pristine beauty untarnished by those who seek to undermine the American Constitution.)

WESTMONT, N. J., July 15.—One citizen is in the hospital today, five or six others are wearing court-plaster, the furniture of the Council Chamber is battered and bloodstained and the chief of police facing charges.

The cause of these effects was an argument before the Council last night as to whether invisible government and inside politics had enabled a local political leader to connect his premises with the sewer main by means of an illegal pipe.

Matthew Morris, a heating contractor, started the trouble. He alleged that Thomas R. Edwards, who runs the filling station, could get anything he wanted from the Councilmen. In a voice shaking with passion, Morris alluded to the pipe.

"It's an unlawful pipe," he said.
"How did it get there? I say, 'Favoritism!'"
Edwards sprang to his feet and rushed for Morris, demanding an apology. The two men clinched. Councilmen and citizens tried to part them. Chief of Police Whitehead drew a blackjack and hit Edwards on the head.

There were cries of "Stop them," "Let 'em fight it out," "Kill him!" and "Save him!" The fight became general. Men and women were knocked down.

At the end Edwards was unconscious on the floor. Chief Whitehead was badly battered. Charles W. Kaeser, the plumbing inspector, was under arrest for knocking the police chief down and jumping on his back.

Edwards was taken to the West Jersey Homeopathic Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull. Eighteen stitches were taken in his scalp.

There is violent feeling between the two political factions and preparations are being made to bring charges against Chief Whitehead on the ground that he used his blackjack unnecessarily and that he struck Edwards several times after he had ceased to resist.

REAL STARS AT DAILY WORKER CARNIVAL; DORSHA TO DANCE

All eyes are centered on the galaxy of talent appearing at the DAILY WORKER Carnival at Pleasant Bay Park on July 23rd and 24th. It is with the greatest pleasure that the committee announces the definite securing of the inimitable DORSHA who is going to give a new and unique solo dance.

All lovers of interpretive dancing are eagerly looking forward to this wonderful treat. Dorsha dancing in a hall is glorious. Dorsha dancing in the open air and natural environment of Pleasant Bay Park will be superb. Do not miss this opportunity. Don't be selfish; come yourself and bring your best friends.

Tickets for sale: Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Place; DAILY WORKER, Local Office, 108 E. 14th St., Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Rational Vegetarian Restaurant, 1590 Madison Ave., City.

Carpenters' Union, Local 2090 realizes the value of THE DAILY WORKER. At a recent meeting it was decided to donate \$50.00 to the Grand Daily Worker Carnival and Fair to be held at Pleasant Bay Park on July 23rd and 24th. It was further more resolved that as many carpenters as are required to fix booths and platforms will be supplied voluntarily.

The Traction Workers Can Be Organized

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

ORGANIZATION of the traction workers of New York City is a question that will not down. At present it centers directly around the organization of the workers employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Support by the whole labor movement of the efforts of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees to organize these workers has been pledged by President Green of the American Federation of Labor. Formal support will be given without doubt but more, much more, than this is needed.

ANYONE who believes that these workers will be allowed to organize without a bitter struggle by the I. R. T., whose preparations to prevent establishment of an effective union in the industry are perhaps the most elaborate on record, will easily believe that the moon is made of green cheese. The I. R. T. workers will be unable to organize without a strike. In the whole struggle of which the strike will be the center the union will be built. This has been the history of the Amalgamated Association which includes approximately 100,000 traction workers.

TO proceed on any other theory than that a strike alone can free these traction workers from the "yellow dog" contract and the utter denial of the right to belong to any organization other than the I. R. T.'s personally conducted "brotherhood," is to assure the I. R. T. that the Amalgamated will remain impotent in the face of a permanent injunction combined with a stool pigeon system which stirs up and maintains a continual atmosphere of suspicion among the workers themselves.

From the very beginning, all organization work must be directed to one end—that of preparing and calling a strike which will bring every subway train to a standstill. Any other plan of action is simply self-deception and still worse, deception of the traction workers. This does not mean that all other means of weakening the position of the traction barons should not be used. They should and must be utilized but the strike weapon is the one which will be decisive.

THE political and moral pressure which the New York labor movement will be able to exert will have to be strengthened by the pressure of the labor movement nationally. To look upon the struggle against the New York traction barons as a local matter is a grave mistake. The struggle is something far more than this. The sweeping character of the injunction against the Amalgamated Association and the I. R. T. workers is a challenge to the whole American working class.

Second, the extremely rigid and dangerous form in which company unionism, the spy system and the system of individual contracts, which the I. R. T. forces the workers to sign, appears in the traction industry, make it absolutely necessary that the struggle should be against all these instruments of oppression, make it necessary that they be destroyed and scattered to the four winds before, encouraged by their success in New York, the bosses institute this same damnable system throughout the United States.

TO defeat the traction barons is no child's play. They have already shown in the strike of last year that they can command the police and courts. They have shown a merciless attitude toward workers who dare to strike and they defy the labor movement openly.

It follows then that the unions must support the Amalgamated Association and the traction workers to the limit of their ability—financially, politically and organizationally. The labor movement must be prepared to put its whole strength into the fight right from the start and particularly must it act sharply and decisively at the first appearance of police and gangster terrorism against the traction workers.

THE permanent injunction must be disregarded en masse and the authorities made to understand that they face the problem not of jailing a few unsupported traction workers but the united resistance of the whole union membership in New York City, prepared to fill the jails to overflowing to smash the slave writ obtained from the bosses' courts.

The I. R. T. injunction is a part of the drive against the American labor movement. The I. R. T.'s individual contract system is likewise part of the bosses' offensive. It is futile to argue as to whether these contracts, which workers must sign or lose their jobs, are "legal." They will become valueless to the company only when a union strong enough to break them and protect the workers is organized.

THE ordinary organization methods are not sufficient for the big job of organizing the traction workers. Resolutions and ordinary trade union routine will not defeat the traction barons. There are some preparations that are indispensable and they can be begun at once.

First, there can be organized a delegate conference at which all local unions would be represented and where the sole order of business would

be the organization of traction workers.

Second, this conference would elect a representative committee which would have as its first task the mobilization of the New York labor movement for support of the Amalgamated Association campaign.

This committee as part of its work would organize huge mass meetings in the various sections of the city for the purpose of stimulating support for the traction workers and familiarizing the subway riders with the issues of the struggle.

THIRD, there should be started at once a drive for financial support—for the strike itself and for defense of the many workers that inevitably will be arrested.

Fourth, a publicity committee should be organized whose main job would be to acquaint the whole labor movement with the importance of the struggle and enlist nationwide support.

Fifth, there should be formed among the sympathizers of the labor movement—liberal professional elements, etc.—an auxiliary committee to reach those sections of the population unions cannot reach directly.

THE adherents to old methods which, based in turn on outworn policies, have served to greatly weaken the labor movement even during the last four years of great employment, will say that such elaborate preparations are unnecessary. But such a statement serves only to show that the power of the traction barons, based on the dominant position of their class, is either underestimated or that there is no serious intention in official labor circles to organize the traction workers.

IT is first class tactics to answer and attack with a counter offensive providing one has the resources and one's forces are not demoralized.

Pickets At Welfare Island

By PHYLLIS FENINGTON.

"Every worker ought to have a term in the Workhouse," said Sam Broad, one of the five furriers released yesterday on \$1,000 bail each when they won their appeal for a trial in the supreme court. It will make them more revolutionary when they get out." He then proceeded to tell of the cruelty, corruption and viciousness which prevail at the workhouse, under which innocent victims of a labor-hating judge are forced to work out their excessive sentences.

The prisoners, Max Shusterman and Ethel Shusterman, Ida Isman, Sam Broad and Frank Jeanne are the famous five who were given 6 months for having disturbed the august court when, outraged at the vicious sentences given their fellow picketers, they expressed indignation and horror. One of the prisoners, a boy of 19 was brought up on three charges, one for smiling, one for making a face at the judge and the third for having booed!

Put to work in the dump yards on Welfare Island, the prisoners were beaten and persecuted on the slightest provocation. Sam Broad tells how, unaccustomed to walking along the uneven ground of the dump yard, where the buried refuse makes mounds and cavities in the earth, he fell. Whereupon his guard threatened to break his neck if he did it again. Tho there are plenty of barbers on the island, the boys were given but

one shave or hair-cut a week, and were forced to appear in court, in spite of their pleas to be cleaned up, with unshaven faces, unkempt hair and soiled clothes.

One prisoner, for passing a package of cigarettes to a friend in the hall, was denied the remission of five days from his sentence, and was placed, standing, in the "cooler" for 24 hours.

All the guards and wardens, as long as they are bribed, are a little more human, but most of these prisoners, having no money, had to suffer unheard-of hardships from the malice of the scum of the earth that form the personnel of the prison regime.

The food is insufficient, tasteless and vile. Even water was denied one prisoner for a whole day, tho he had committed no breach of discipline. It is a splendid proof of the contentions of revolutionaries that our so-called "law and order" is a fraud. Instead of intimidating these workers who know they are innocent of any wrongdoing or crime, yet are herded into the unspeakable dens of malefactors and treated like criminals—nothing could better serve to develop in them a contempt for the whole process of capitalist "justice" and disgust for the hypocritical preachments of the upholders of this system of non-existent democracy.

That is why these prisoners urge on their fellow-workers the experience of a term in the workhouse.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

choose between a proletarian government and a fascist dictatorship. The active sympathy of the workers of the world must be with their Austrian comrades at this time.

THE Irish masses have suffered a real loss in the death of countess Mariekevich, militant Republican and sincere sympathizer with the working-class movement. The born of aristocratic parents, the countess, whose maiden name was Constance Georgine Gore-Booth, early showed her sympathy for the workers and during the Boer War she urged her father's retainers to strike for better conditions.

She came into international prominence during the great Dublin strike of 1913 when she aided James Connolly and James Larkin in the conduct of that struggle. Afterwards she assisted James Connolly in organizing the Irish Citizens Army, which played a leading role in the Easter Week rebellion. This "god-did woman" will be honored and her memory revered by the Irish people.

THE white house menagerie is to have an increase. This was a learned last Thursday when a three months' old coyote was presented to Mrs. Coolidge. It appears that the leading lady of the land at first entertained a suspicion that the animal was misnamed since she suggested it be given an ammonia bath, but on closer examination she learned that it did not have to be approached with a nose protector. With an electric horse, an artificial worm, a coyote and an automatic Wall Street executive in the white house, the menagerie needs only a synthetic elder still to make a full house.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name

Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1115 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St. Nuclei outside of the New York District write to THE DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1115 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

New Soviet Film Nearing Completion

The newest Soviet film "Ten Days That Moved the World" The history of the 1917 Revolution and which is now nearing completion in Leningrad, is causing much comment among those who have been privileged to witness the filming. M. Eisenstein, the director who was responsible for the "Potemkin" film, and who is directing this one has expressed the opinion that "Ten Days" is a work of infinitely higher standing. This film, which will be released on the tenth anniversary of the storming of the Winter Palace in October, 1917, will be historically accurate down to the most insignificant detail. Men have been found, in a search throughout Russia, who resemble Lenin, Kerenski, and the other figures of the October revolution, so exactly as to be their living images when dressed for the part.

In street scenes the various party committees have been called upon to provide exact details of where the various divisions of soldiers, sailors, and working men were stationed. The identical cruiser Aurora, that fired upon the city, was towed up the river, and bombarded Leningrad in the same way as Petrograd was bombarded, the only difference being that the time blank cartridges were used.

Eisenstein's methods are so realistic that the days were spent in the various Soviet bureaus of Leningrad collecting scraps of paper and pieces of chalk of the kind which witnesses declare to have strewn the floors of the Smolna Institute when the new Government moved into it.

Broadway Briefs

"The Lady Lies," by John Meehan, former stage director of George M. Cohan, will be presented here next season by A. E. and R. Riskin.

"The Kite Man," a comedy by Barbara Ring and Sheldon Mackaye, will be given a try-out by Ben A. Boyer in New London and Stamford, before coming to New York. James Spottiswood, Grace Valentine, Arthur Aylesworth, Clara Blandick, Nolan Jaap and A. J. Edwards are in the cast.

Robert Newman is sponsoring a new musical show titled "Morning Glory," the work of Ralph Murphy and Harold Lewis.

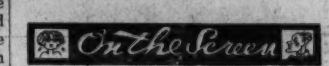
James La Penna producer of "Sweetheart Time" and "Ritzie," a new one, a comedy with music by

ALEXIS KOSLOFF



The noted dancer will appear with his own ballet in Borodine's "Prince Igor" at the Clockmakers and Furriers benefit concert to be held at the Coney Island Stadium this evening.

Paul Gerard Smith which goes into rehearsal next week.



Milton Sills is to star in Jack London's Alaskan story, "Burning Daylight." His role will be as a Thor of the North Country, champion dog racer, champion poker player and athlete.

Lillian Gish will play the Fay Bainter role in the film version of "The Enemy," Channing Pollock's stage play which Metro will screen shortly. Miss Gish is now working in "The Wind," a screen adaptation of Dorothy Scarborough's novel.

Another stage production to be translated to the screen will be George Ade's "The Fair Co-ed," which is a starring vehicle for Marion Davies.

Raple Ince is to direct "Coney Island," Joseph Jefferson O'Neil's story of the island playground. Immediately upon completion of "South Sea Love," Ince will come east to film the exterior scenes of the picture at Coney Island.

Gertrude Ederle, the young miss who swam the English Channel, has been engaged to play a role in Bebe Daniels' next picture, "Swim, Girl, Swim." A feature of this production is a swimming race across the Catalina Channel. Others in the cast will be James Hall and William Austin.

The New Plays

MONDAY

"THE MATING SEASON," a farce by Wm. A. Grew, will be presented by Lew Cantor, in association with David Chasin, at the Selwyn Theatre, Monday evening. The cast includes Lillian Walker, Gladys Feldman, Gwendolyn Pates, Ethel Martin, Kenneth Manion, Walter Poulter, Jack Coyle, William T. Colebrook and Wm. A. Grew.

"THE MANHATTANS," an intimate revue, with music by Alfred Nathan Jr., lyrics by George Oppenheimer and by Alene Erlanger and Mr. Oppenheimer, will open at the Grove Street Theatre Monday night, produced by Joseph Lawrence and Lawrence More. The principals include: Burke Boyce, Edward Hale, Billy Johnston, Raymond Knight, Burton McEvilly, James Norris, Gisela Amati, Sally Bates and Stella Bloch.

"KISS ME," a musical adaptation of a French farce with book and lyrics by Derick Wulf and Max Simon and score by Winthrop Cortelyou will open Monday night at the Lyric Theatre. Desirée Ellinger will head the cast, which also will include Joseph Macaulay, Marjorie Peterson and William Sellery. J. J. Levenson is the producer.

AMUSEMENTS

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Lon Chaney will play the part of a Scotland Yard detective in his next starring picture, "The Hypnotist," which Tod Browning will direct from an original story by Waldemar Young. Marceline Day will be his leading lady.

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THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, JULY 16th, 1927.

This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

A RACE for armaments, chiefly between the United States and England, such is the up-to-date result of the three power "limitation of armaments" conference in Geneva. By the time these lines appear in print, the conference may be all over, but its consequences will be felt throughout the world. And the reason for this is that the Geneva gathering opened up a new phase in the relations between the imperialists of England and America—the phase of open struggle for the mastery of the seas and hence for the mastery of the world.

This situation was not created by Geneva, of course. The conference merely served as the occasion, whether intended so by its organizers or not, to bring forth into bold relief what was inherent in the present world situation. This is, namely, the fact that American imperialism has come to take the place of British imperialism as the world dominating power and that the American imperialists are now beginning openly to prepare themselves for a show-down by force of arms if necessary.

The Geneva conference has given us a forecast of the coming world imperialist war.

At the same time the machinations of British imperialism to effect a joint military attack upon the Chinese revolution and upon the Soviet Union are continuing unabated. The English conservatives have NOT given up hope of crystallizing an imperialist united front against the main revolutionary forces of today—the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution. Hence, it would be a fatal mistake to assume that the sharpening of the struggle between the United States and England precludes all possibility for their united action against Russia and China.

This possibility still exists. It presents the most menacing feature of the present world situation considered from the point of view of the workers, the farmers, and the poorer sections of the middle classes. The danger is still present of England, America, Japan, France, Italy and possibly Germany uniting their forces, in one way or another, for a common attack upon the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and for a large scale war upon the Nationalist liberation movement of China. This danger must be guarded against most vigilantly by an intensified mobilization of all anti-war and anti-imperialist forces in the United States.

(Continued on Page Two)



July Days In Russia Ten Years Ago

By H. M. WICKS

IN NOVEMBER the proletariat of the world will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia—ten years of rule of the workers and peasants government.

But ten years ago now, in the dark days of the July reaction, when the revolution was at its lowest ebb and the danger was gravest of a successful consolidation of the forces of reaction, only the most clear-sighted could avoid succumbing to the illusion that the outcome of the tremendous upheaval that sent the czar into exile could be nothing other than a bourgeois government.

The political adventurers, constitutional democrats, mensheviks and social revolutionaries whom history placed at the helm of the new government in Russia had tried, time after time, to turn the elementary movement of the revolution into distinctly capitalist class channels. These attempts evoked determined resistance on the part of the class conscious proletariat of Petrograd (now Leningrad). There was never, from the beginning of the revolution, any question regarding the proletarian character of the masses in that great center of industry.

When blood flowed in the streets in July ten years ago the so-called legally constituted government was the coalition of May 6th, which had been formed after Miliukoff, first minister of foreign affairs, had promised the allies to continue the war until many of the czarist objectives, including the capture of Constantinople, were realized. The crisis created by this announcement forced the fall of the Miliukoff-Lvov cabinet and the creation of the coalition government.

Behind this official government there stood another authority, the Councils of Workers and Soldiers (Soviets), which did not then have at its disposal the state power, but which unquestionably had the support of the vast majority of the population and was directly supported by the armed workers and soldiers. Owing to the pressure of the masses who had achieved the overthrow of the czar the Soviets, even while under Menshevik control, were forced to take sharp issue with these "statesmen" of the provisional government, that tried sometimes openly and sometimes by devious ways, to continue the imperialist war on the side of the allies.

Such dualism and could never characterize a whole epoch in the development of revolution. Either the coalition government had to fall before the Soviets, or the Soviets had to sink to the condition of mere adjuncts to the bourgeoisie, to be used for a time to cloak their treachery to the workers and then gradually wither away before the consolidated power of the political lackeys of capitalism.

One of the first acts of the coalition was an offensive against the workers in the factories and work-shops that had for its objective the lock-out of many of the most determined sections of the proletariat, the beating down of their standards of life, already horribly miserable.

In order to meet this offensive the Bolshevik Party and the Central Bureau of Factory Committees arranged a demonstration for the tenth of June to protest against "industrial anarchy and lock-outs by the employers." The coalition gov-

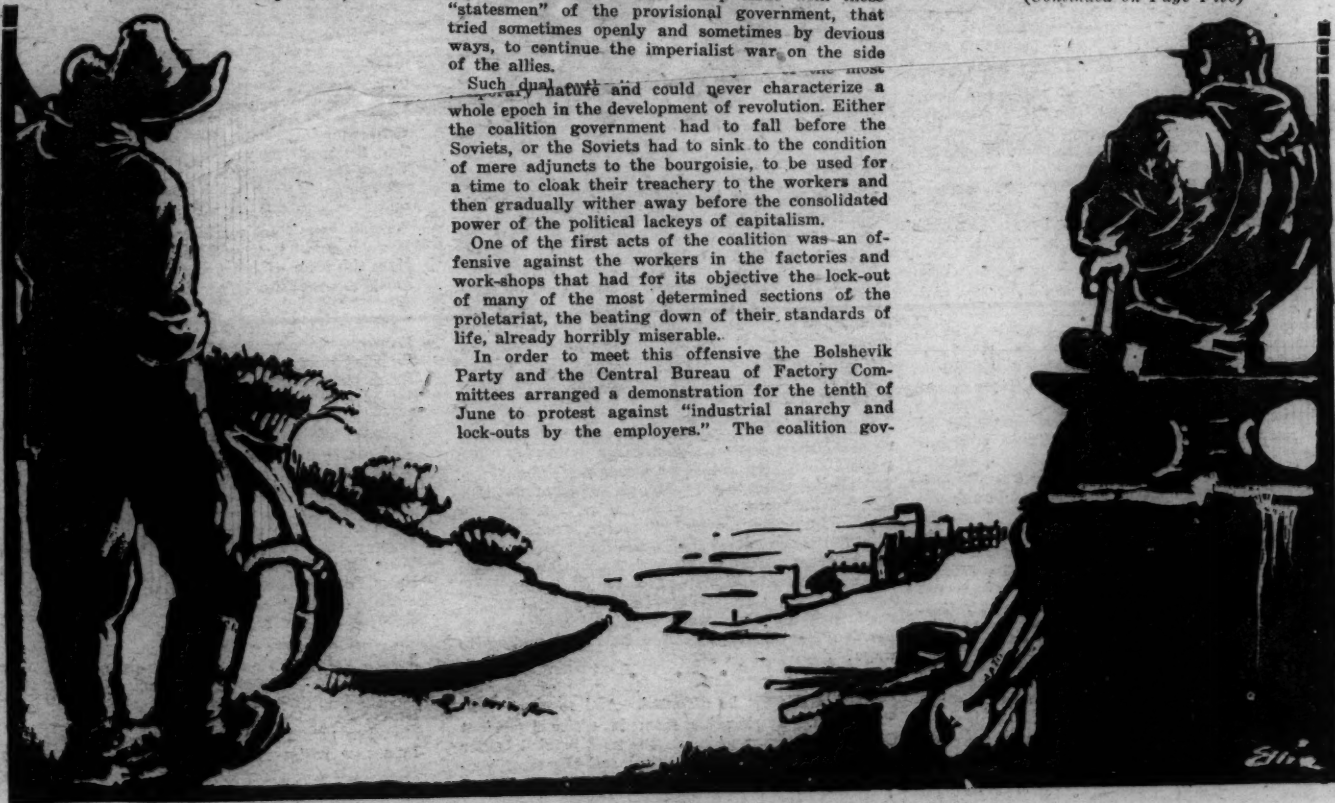
ernment was desperately afraid that such a demonstration would develop into a rising and so appealed to its agents in the Soviets to take action against it. The Soviet Congress debased itself before the contemptible scoundrels of the coalition ministry and issued a denunciation of the proposed demonstration, using revolutionary slogans to conceal its counter-revolutionary character. The Bolshevik Party was denounced and the workers and soldiers were exhorted to "remember that demonstrations these days may hurt the cause of the revolution. At this dangerous moment," continued the manifesto, "you are called out into the streets to demand the overthrow of the provisional government to which the All-Russian Congress has just found it necessary to give support. And those who are calling you out cannot but know that out of your peaceful demonstration chaos and bloodshed may result."

This shameful and provocative manifesto, issued by the Council of the Soviets, dominated by the Mensheviks, on behalf of the coalition government, caused the Bolshevik leaders to abandon the demonstration because they were aware that the proposed peaceful demonstration would probably be turned into a slaughter of workers by mercenaries, criminals, former black-hundreds and other elements whose historical destiny it is to play the part of bribed tools of reaction in such situations.

In spite of the fact that the Mensheviks controlled the Soviets and were using their power to break the effectiveness of these revolutionary organs of the masses, the Bolsheviks realized that a deep-laid plot was on foot to utilize the demonstrations as an excuse for fierce excesses against the workers and the eventual dispersing of the Soviets. The Petrograd Soviet was the revolutionary core of the whole movement, but an All-Russian Executive Committee had been set up that tried to cripple the work of the local Soviet.

Determined to carry out the plots against the workers and to crush at one stroke the opposition to the bourgeois government, the reactionaries, the

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EDITOR'S NOTES

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It must also be remembered that the menace of American imperialism, with its inevitable consequences of heavy taxation, war, militarism, abolition of the remnants of civil liberties, increased exploitation for the working masses, further ruination of agriculture, etc.—that this menace must be looked



for not only from the exploits of American imperialism in China or against the Soviet Union, but also from its outrageous performances in Latin America. It is here—in the Philippines, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, Mexico, etc.—that American imperialism is exhibiting its ugliest face. And it is the sharpening of American imperialist policies in Latin America that is pregnant with the most immediate dangers.

The peoples of the colonies oppressed by American imperialism, as well as the nations of Latin America generally, are becoming ever more resentful of American imperialist exploitation. They cannot and will not make peace with a situation which dooms them to disgrace and slavery. They cannot and will not surrender their national independence, their freedom and their self-respect for the glory and profits of the big capitalists of the United States. And the question is: Where are we heading to? What is bound to be the outcome?

American labor must give thought to this situation. The American farmers, exploited and ignored and insulted by big capital and its government, must also wake up to these dangers. And so should the truly liberal, anti-war and anti-imperialist sections of the poorer middle classes. Big capital and its political servants are proceeding full speed ahead and they will not be stopped on their disastrous course by sweet sounding phrases and pious wishes from the opposition. An organized, militant and powerful anti-war and anti-imperialist movement, backed by large masses of workers and farmers, this is the first condition for the beginning of a successful struggle against the war danger. No time must be lost for developing such a movement.

THE efforts of the American section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League should be given all possible support. First, because this organization submits a clear program and a definite practical policy for launching a real anti-imperialist movement in the United States. Second, it has proven in actual deeds its ability to arouse and organize sentiment in favor of the peoples oppressed by American and world imperialism. Third, it has a world outlook, which is so essential in the present age of world imperialist conflicts for a truly anti-war movement even on a national scale. It was one of the American organizations represented at the world anti-imperialist conference held recently in Brussels, Belgium. Fourth, it is a militant organization and it has a clear realization of the importance of labor and farmer elements, their organized support and struggle, as a condition for the effectiveness of an American anti-imperialist movement. And, fifth, it is not sectarian. It proposes and fights for a real united front of all truly anti-imperialist and anti-war elements and groups in one common movement against American imperialism and against the war danger.

We submit the above considerations to the particular attention of the delegates that are or have been present at the Conference of the People's Re-

construction League held in Washington, D. C., this week. The announced purpose of the conference is to arouse and mobilize sentiment against the imperialist policies of the Coolidge administration. This is a vital and important purpose which can be materialized only by the widest united front movement in which the workers and farmers must play a substantial and basic role. The proposals of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League point the way to the successful consummation of such an objective.

Anti-imperialist sentiment in the United States is undoubtedly growing fast as a result of the sharpening aggressions of American imperialism in Latin America, China, the hostility towards the Soviet Union, etc. This is obvious from the fact that even Governor Lowden finds it expedient to pick up the issue of anti-imperialism. Thomas P. Moffat, former United States envoy to Nicaragua and now head of the Lowden for President Association, Inc., of New York, issued a statement on Lowden's policies in which he says:

No anti-imperialist can view with alarm or leap with joy to the heights at the manner in which our foreign affairs have been handled in China, Mexico and Nicaragua. To say the least, our attempted diplomacy has not been of a high order or one of which the people may be proud. Governor Lowden is absolutely opposed to imperialism in any form, in China, Mexico, Nicaragua or any part of the world, and has so declared.

These are weighty words, and if earnestly meant they are committing Lowden and his spokesmen to a program of serious struggle against Big Capital. The question we raise is: How much earnestness and sincerity is there in these pronouncements from the Lowden camp? How much trust can the toiling masses of America place in such statements from leading politicians of the Republican party?

These are no idle questions. For this reason, that a real struggle against American imperialism means a militant struggle against Big Capital, against its economic and political domination. It means a determined political fight against the Republican and Democratic parties as the agents of Big Capital. It means the mobilization of the organized power



of the workers, farmers and poorer sections of the middle classes which alone can offer effective resistance to the imperialist machinations of the big capitalists of the United States.

It is for these reasons that we again ask the question: Is Lowden the candidate to wage a real struggle and defeat the imperialism of the Coolidge administration? Is he, and his backers, to be relied upon to organize and lead a real fight against Big Capital and for the interests of the workers and farmers?

Words are cheap, particularly for capitalist politicians previous to parliamentary elections. The masses have been fooled by words more than once. The masses want to see a REAL defeat of Coolidge and not the mere substitution of one agent of Big Capital for another one. The masses are interested in a REAL defeat of American imperialism which can be accomplished by their own political struggles independent of and in opposition to the political agents of Big Capital—the Republican and Democratic parties. How much of SUCH a struggle is Lowden and his organization able and willing to wage?

COOLIDGE must be defeated. And so must Coolidgeism. During his term in office President Coolidge has proven himself the most loyal defender of the interests of Big Capital and the most consistent enemy of the workers and farmers. But a

struggle against Coolidge, if it is to benefit the toiling masses must be a struggle against Big Capital and a struggle against the Republican and Democratic parties. This requires a United Front of Labor on the political field. This requires a Labor Party backed by the trade unions and the workers generally. This also requires a firm political alliance between labor and the working farmers. And towards these ends must be directed the efforts of all progressive and militant elements in the workers and farmer organizations.

THE DAILY WORKER is again in danger. This time the situation is more serious than ever before. The present attempt is clearly directed towards the destruction of the militant voice of American Labor.

It is part of the present general attack upon the progressive and militant elements in the labor movement. It is part of the capitalist campaign to fortify its rear before launching more decisively on its militant imperialist exploits abroad. The attack upon the Daily Worker is motivated by one desire: to silence the most militant spokesman of anti-war and anti-imperialist sentiment in the United States.

The progressives and militants in the labor movement cannot and will not permit this to happen. Nor will the true anti-imperialists stand by and see the Daily Worker silenced. The appeal of the Daily Worker will be received and answered in such a way as to insure its continued existence and struggle against war, against imperialism and for the liberation of the toiling masses from the oppression of American capitalism.

Similarity

I can see no difference
Between a white-skinned polished pate
Of a corpulent manufacturer of chemicals
Who uses his "superior intelligence"
To make gases and ammunitions of war,
For those horrible tortures
That exceed the wildest nightmares—
Who uses his "superior intelligence"

For war;
I can see no difference
Between his white-skinned polished pate
And the darkest burnt-skinned savage pate
In an African jungle,
Who uses his savage intelligence
For those horrible tortures
Of his fellowmen
For pleasure and revenge.

I can see no difference
Between an exploiting employer
Who works children, women and men
Under horrible conditions,
Quickly pressing out their lives;
I can see no difference
Between an exploiting employer
And a venomous serpent
Who coils about its victims,
Quickly pressing out their lives.

I can see no difference
Between a luxury-loving parasite
Who grabs all he can get for himself,
Gorging his appetites;
I can see no difference
Between a luxury-loving parasite
And the greediest gorging swine
Wallowing in his filth.

Shriek, carnivorous laughing hyena,
Screech your loud mocking laughter!
Monkey, scratch your head in perplexity!
Man, the ruler of beast and reptile,
Must substantiate this sovereignty.

I can see no difference
Between the martyrs of Russia
Who led a mighty host of white men
From obscurantism and slavery
Into the light of freedom and culture;
I can see no difference
Between the martyrs of Russia
And the fighters of China
Who led their Mongolian brothers
From the shackles of opium exploitation
Into the light of clean living and freedom;
I can see no difference
Between all our human heroes
Who fight to free the world
From imperialism, prostitution, superstition;
I can see no difference
Between all you heroes.

Laugh, carefree child of yellow man,
Black man, red man, white man!
Laugh until you are heard
From one end of the earth to another!
Man has established his sovereignty
In a new realm of social justice and truth!

REBECCA RUBIN.



Drawing By WM. GROPPER.

Dark Days for the Knights of the Night Shirt

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE political atmosphere of Indiana, once the stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan, is again livid with the lightning of scandal, charges, innuendoes, and threats of jail for men in high places in the state and city governments of the Hoosier stronghold that has contributed several leading lights to the G. O. P., several convicted political grafters to Atlanta penitentiary and scores of thousands to hang nightshirts on, inside the invisible empire of the K. K. K.

The lid is now being lifted off the political cesspool and the miasma that has been held down by strong pressure for several years is breaking thru the barriers in great odoriferous gusts.

D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the K. K. K. in the "realm of Indiana" a man from "god knows where" is sojourning in prison, convicted on the charge of causing the death of a young girl, after mistreating her. The former dragon did not exhibit much excitement after the deed was committed. He believed that the G. O. P. politicians who owed their election to the support of his organization would soothe the irate nerves of justice and drop enough dough in the scales to bring down the verdict in his favor.

But a ruined, raped and murdered girl is a hot potato even in the hardboiled klan-dominated state of Indiana and before Stephenson was many days older, the once powerful dictator found his erstwhile friends everywhere but where he needed them. Still there were whisperings that a pardon would be sneaked for him after a while, as soon as things quieted down. But Stephenson waited and sulked and hoped, but the hoped-for deliverance did not materialize. Pitting his faith against the indifference shown by his former political friends he helped to nip a few budding anti-klan exposes and saw the suds of expectation dry on the greedy lips of Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, who hawked his one-man slush fund committee to Indianapolis, seeking whom he might devour. Reed, democratic aspirant for the presidential nomination on the donkey ticket left the Hoosier capital without anything hanging from his belt except a latchkey and a corkscrew.

For saving the hides of his friends, Stephenson, the former grand dragon, all-round patriot, protector of pure womanhood and slayer of the demon rum, expected to return speedily to his old haunts, where amid wine and wassail and the cheering company of the fair sex, he could relieve the tension of protracted excursions among the social wilds where lived the untamed citizenry who did violence to the Nordic conscience by remaining outside the

pillowed brotherhood of the K. K. K. But alas for Stephenson. When it came to making sacrifices, the Indiana politicians were not unwilling to offer up an appeasing subject to the gods but they were loathe to jeopardize one of their votes even tho Stephenson might stay in jail until his klan uniform had turned into ashes. So Stephenson stayed and brooded.

Who is this man Stephenson and how did he acquire the power that made and unmade politicians in the state of Indiana?

He arrived in the state while the klan boom was on the upgrade and thousands of ex-socialists, insurance agents and ex-bartenders found a lucrative employment roping in members into the hooded order and doing a brisk business on the side selling shirts, pillowslips and other pieces of haberdashery that went to accoutre the richly caparisoned morons that peopled the K. K. K. Stephenson was a go-getter, had a deep booming voice and a smart appearance.

This crusader for 100 per cent Americanism hopped into the fight to save the nation from Negroes, Irish, Jews, and radicals and before long occupied a high position in the tar and feather society. He became a big mine owner and indirectly led a faction of the United Mine Workers of America at the 1924 convention in Indianapolis. The writer attended a klan meeting in that city during the convention and listened to a local klegle read an order from this same Stephenson instructing his followers in the union to beware of strikes and to cooperate with the employers in increasing production. The object of this policy was to save the country from the non-Nordic elements that were poisoning its political and social blood-stream.

Tho this group of kluxers openly avowed their intention of capturing the U. M. W. of A. and were supported by the union officials of the Indiana district, John L. Lewis, the red-baiter did not have a word to say in criticism of the K. K. K. policy of boring from within. Those were the heydays of the K. K. K. in Indiana. Stephenson lived in a mansion and owned a palatial yacht on board which he and his friends revelled.



THE POET AND HIS SONG

Within my head a little song
Keeps singing, singing all day long.
I cannot make it stop, you see,
It sings and sings in spite of me.
And so the song I'll have to keep
Until it sings itself to sleep;
And then, when it is still, quite still,
I'll take my pen and quickly kill
This little song, compressing it
Into a casket fine and fit—
Some form of trite and pretty verse
Where it will lie, wrapped in a curse.
I'll send it to a publisher
Who'll print it, paying so much per!

HENRY REICH, JR.

He ruled an organization that extended thruout the state and into neighboring states. His spy system kept tabs on the doings of politicians and those of them that are not like Caesar's wife was supposed to be, lived in dread of Stephenson's blackmail threats. An organization for the detection and apprehension of horse thieves—a lost art since horse flesh lost out to gasoline — was turned into an armed K. K. K. force at the service of the grand dragon. When his downfall took place it was reported that he had the ambition to become president of the United States. However that may be, he did not become president and is not likely to.

This was the character whose word was law with the senators from the Hoosier state who made the welkins ring with their patriotic effusions in the oil-stained capital of the nation. When Senator Ralston, democrat, was gathered into the meatless arms of his fathers, Stephenson compelled Governor Jackson to appoint Arthur Robinson in his place. Senator James E. Watson, one of the wheel horses of the G. O. P. machine, was alleged to have a membership card in the klan. He denied the allegation. Now it may be told.

Wary unto irrepressible indignation over the scurvy treatment accorded him, Stephenson has decided to squeal. There are many vacant chairs in the prison chair factory he says. He wants to see them occupied during working hours by some of his former political friends. But those fellows have ears as keenly attuned to warning noises as the wild curlews on the hills of Scotland. The governor discovered that he had an appointment in Kansas City and others made themselves scarce in places where they used to hang out.

When Thomas Adams, the Indiana publisher tried to pry the ~~the~~ off the klan cesspool a few years ago he was almost ruined. Enemies sniped at him from every corner and loop hole and it looked for a while as if he could thank his stars if he escaped jail or an early grave for his pains. But Adams is now chuckling. Stephenson is going to spill the dirt and the hidden documents that Senator Reed tried to unearth when he held his session in Indiana are now about to be brought forth, laden with facts that "will rock the state and shock the nation."

The bottom has fallen out of the Ku Klux Klan. The deluded petty bourgeois and proletarians who were led to believe that the Negro, the Jew and the non-Nordic alien were responsible for their misery have removed the rheum from their eyes and now see things more realistically. Perhaps they do not yet realize that the conditions that suggest a shortening of the belt can be laid at the door of the capitalist system which takes toll off the toil of alien and native, Jew and gentile, black and white with unstudied partiality. The charlatans that once fattened on their folly have now retired on a competence or have entered some other line of legitimate graft.

The misguided workers who joined the K. K. K. thinking that it offered a solution for their economic problems should now be in a receptive mood to listen to the program of Communism which alone points the way toward the goal which all workers desire to reach, namely, freedom from all kinds of slavery and economic security for all those who contribute to the social sustaining fund.

CABARET AT DAWN

A jazz band blared to call the yokels in
And lewd songs rose above the raucous din.
Aenemic clerks and florid plutocrats
Came here in noisy swarms and checked their hats
And drank bad liquor, joined by painted drabs,
And stiffly danced with many jolts and jabs
Of knees and elbows in the sweating crush
Upon the tiny floor. And then a rush
For taxies homeward or to cheap hotels—
And now it is a place of whiskey smells
And stale tobacco smoke. The door is shut
And gone each blear-eyed hanger-on and slut.
A speezy watchman pounds the nearby pave,
Scrub-women hurry by, each one a slave
Who cringes at the taxies' rush and roar
Along the startled street. And now no more
The music and the laughter. Gone is night
And all its garish gaiety and light,
And dawn creep pallid as a ghost to mock
The workers coming down to punch the clock.

HENRY REICH, JR.

Uncle Sam's Wage Slaves

By ELLEN WETHERELL

ON the dank, unwashed floors of the great press room of the government's "bureau of printing and engraving" at Washington, there are deep depressions made by the foot-steps of the women wage-slaves as they move forward and backward in a steady, monotonous tread about the presses at their work as printer's assistants. The men and women in this room are employed by the U. S. government to make its paper money. There are a few windows on one side of the room, but the light is insufficient and over each printing press there are electric burners whose heat vibrates the close, depressing air in which ink, oil and foul dust mingle with the breaths and sweat from the bodies of seven hundred men and women at work.

The clothing worn by the printers is caked with ink, while the dresses of the women drip with grease which flies from the presses in their revolutions. A girl's dress is ruined by a day's wear. Said one woman worker to me: "We went to Superintendent Ralph to ask if shields of zinc or some other substance could not be placed around the presses to protect the clothes of the women." With a satirical smile he replied, "Oh, yes, a bow of pink ribbon on every press if you say so."

Two years ago Alice Roosevelt and other society women declared that they "wanted to do some good." They said that they wanted to help improve the sanitary conditions of the bureau. One day these women drove down. Mr. Ralph knew of their intended visit, and he was ready for them. In the new wing of the building a dressing room was made clean and fine that these idle dames of society might see for themselves just how well the U. S. government at Washington took care of its workers. These ladies were not shown any of the work-rooms, nor did they see the dressing rooms in actual use.

Last week, following a guide, I went thru the bureau. I stood upon an elevated platform in the press room, where, as the guide said, "You can get a better view of the place." What I saw was a long, low room having a dozen windows or less at one side. An open iron grating higher than the head of the tallest man in the room, encircled all sides. Within this grating I saw a mass of men and women and machines so huddled together that it would have been dangerous for a visitor to have attempted to move around among them. The noise of the presses drowned our speech, but a woman, from the open spaces of the far west, who stood beside me, shouted in my ears "How awful!" Then, apologetic for her government, she added, "But these men and women work only four hours a day." "You are mistaken, madam," I called back to the woman, "government workers here go on duty at eight in the morning, they have half an hour at noon for lunch, and they quit work at four-thirty at night." There is a night force at work in this bureau at Washington, and on this force over 200 women are employed. One pale faced worker said to me: "I prefer to work at night. Of course I get no evenings for recreation of any kind; but at night the bureau is less crowded, the air is better, and I am not so tired. I get home about one o'clock in the morning."

Alice Roosevelt has said that the Bureau of Printing and Engraving was no place for a woman to work, but she didn't say by what means the dependent bureau girls were to make a living.

We have all heard of the ingenious remark of the famous French queen, when told at the time of the great revolution that the people were starving for bread—"But why do they not eat cake," said she. This is the logic of the idle rich.

Unsanitary Conditions.

Most of the workers in the bureau eat their lunches in the building. They bring them in the morning and put them in the lockers provided for their clothes. Every man and woman in the press room is compelled to make a complete change of clothing before they go home. One girl worker said to me: "The lockers are but eighteen inches long and into this go my soiled clothes, my dirty shoes and my lunch. When we shake our clothes at night red ants and mice run from them in all directions." The dressing rooms of the bureau workers are taken care of by a charwoman, but they are never clean. If a girl wants her locker to be decent she must scrub it herself. Six towels a day are allowed for two hundred women.

A. F. of L. Falls Down.

The superintendent of the bureau claims that the women workers receive sufficient wages, but strange to say, the women think differently. Three years ago a handful of bureau girls came together to talk union. The men printers were willing to assist them in organizing. Mr. Dalph, the superintendent, said he had no objection, but the idea seemed to worry him. Later some 300 women rallied to the organization under the A. F. of L. This union held meetings every two weeks. Frank Morrison, national secretary of the A. F. of L. spoke for the women and urged them to petition for a fifty-cent increase in wages. But his talk seemed half-hearted; scant was the help the bureau girls got from the national body of the A. F. of L. and altho the headquarters of the A. F. of L. are located in Washington and Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison were well aware of the working conditions at the bureau, and the low wages of the women workers, nothing has been substantially done in aid of these exploited wage-slaves



of the government by the national body of the American Federation of Labor.

The United States government workers in Washington cannot strike, they cannot vote, neither can they petition congress save thru the chief next higher in power.

It was by the help of a young radical some three years ago, and the determination of the bureau girls in their small union, that twenty-five cents increase in wages per day for women beginning their apprenticeship in the department, was wrung from Superintendent Ralph. Ralph boasts of his power to cut down expenses on behalf of the government. In 1910 he claimed that from the appropriations made that year he turned back into the U. S. treasury \$500,000. Today the union of the bureau girls is at low ebb. I am told that those girls who have a married life in view are not friendly to the union. But there are good union women and good stuff to make class-conscious union women among the 3,000 workers in the bureau.

Girl Experts Get Pauper Wages.

Boys over sixteen years are employed as printers' assistants, but they are clumsy compared with the girls at work. To the well drilled girl, the work has become an art, and the printer who has become accustomed to his assistant's method of work likes to retain her in his employ. Printer's assistants receive \$1.25 per day from the printer, and 25 cents from the U. S. government—the printers claim that the raise in wages must come from the government. There are printer's assistants who can handle 2,000 sheets of bills a day, while a little over 500 is a big day's work for a boy. The printed sheets of money usually contain eight bills ranging in denomination from \$1.00 to \$10,000, the presses register the number of sheets printed. A printer's assistant takes a blank sheet of paper which has been wet with water to make it pliable and lays it on the press made ready with chemicals by the printer; then by a most laborious effort of his body and arms the printer turns the revolving press once. The assistant is at hand to take the stamped sheet from the engraved plates and to lay on another wet one. To do this she is compelled to step backward to a table for the wet sheet and then forward to the press. There are no seats for these girls and women to drop into even for a moment. They are always moving forward and backward, first with the wet sheet then with the printed bill in a confusing noise of machinery in the midst of dirt and grease.

I have been thru the notorious cotton mills of North and South Carolina; I have stood with the workers at the machines in the great shoe shops of Massachusetts. I know what it means to breathe and work, in the phosphorous laden air in the corporation match factories of New England, but I have yet to find a more congested, or foul workshop than that of the great press room at the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington. An expert shoe-stitcher commands \$25 to \$30 a week. The government bureau women are obliged to pay for housing, food and clothes on a \$9 a week wage.

Let those socialists who are clamoring for government ownership study the work conditions and wages of those industries in Washington over which the stars and stripes wave so proudly. Let them talk with these government wage-slaves and hear from their own lips how fine a thing it is to work for the United States government.

Hand Presses Superseded.

A bank note is not finished in the press room, but it has to pass thru the hands of 54 men and women and 20 machines before it becomes United States

THE VICTIM

The wheels, flying like fiery steeds,
Stopped only for two minutes
When his body crushed and breathless
Fell down on the concrete floor
From the top of the whirling belt.

And now when two sturdy workingmen putting his
bleeding body on a blue stretcher sadly take it out,
The fat-headed boss brings in a new lad
Who since three days was waiting on the door
of the factory for a job.

H. YERVANDOUNI.

money. A printer is allowed to spoil one sheet in every one hundred, but if the sheet is lost the printer is obliged to pay the face value of the note. Today most of the printing of bills is done by hand presses; the printers claim that the work done by the hand press is of superior finish over that done by the power press. Superintendent Ralph favors power presses. It is said that he is to receive a bonus on each press introduced into the bureau. We know that Ralph was urgent at the late hearing before the congressional committee to prove that the power press was an improvement in every way over the hand press. "And there is the economy to the government," he pleaded. But Ralph said nothing about the money he could put into his own pocket by the introduction of power presses introduced into the bureau—and the discharge of a large number of printers and their assistants.

Of course the printers are against the power presses. The Printers' Union took action on the matter at the hearing, but, as the evolution of industry takes no account of the individual, neither does the capitalist, nor the capitalist government. There was a compromise and a small number of power presses are to be installed in the bureau. The Glass Blowers' Union claimed that never a machine could be invented to displace their high-grade hand labor. They were kings of the craft. But, evolution, so careful of the type is she, so careless of the single man, produced a glass blowing-machine which enabled six men to do the work of 600. No man or woman wants the bread taken from their mouths—nor is willing to starve for the sake of scientifically developed machinery, and the plate printers and their assistants in the bureau of printing and engraving are no royal exception.

Dangerous Work.

I was taken into the room where postage stamps are made, and into the revenue stamp room. The latter contains a new power press invented by Superintendent Ralph. This press does the work of five men at the old hand presses. Two girls run one press. The machine numbers, trims, places the seal, and separates the stamps. One million sheets were spoiled in testing the machine. There are revolving machine presses for printing postage stamps, 24 stamps on a sheet. The engraved plates are polished by the bare hand of the printer, each plate must be polished as it comes around, after the sheet has been removed by the assistant. This is dangerous work; the bare hand of the printer is in constant contact with the chemically prepared metal. Only one sheet at a time can be laid on a postage stamp press. One press can print 10,000 sheets of stamps a day. There are over 50,000 postage stamps sent out of the bureau each day. The noise made by the presses is deafening.

I passed on into the room where the stamps are examined and counted. A girl expert can count 15,000 stamps a day. About to leave the building I said to the guide: "There is one room we have not been into." I had heard that this room was particularly dangerous for visitors to enter because of its crowded spaces, and the fumes from the chemicals. The guide's answer came quickly. "You will not be allowed to go into that room." Capitalism is stronger than craft unions.

Craft Unionism Outgrown.

Class unions are needed for government wage-slaves as well as for all wage-slaves. The evolution of the machine is driving the craft union to bay. The demand today is for the uniting of all unions into a class union, and also demanding for each worker the full equivalent of his or her special product. This must be the program of all government employees at Washington and elsewhere. Industrial unionism thruout the world. A Workers' Government. Today the leaders of craft unions are of the "pure and simple" kind. Said one of the union men to me in Washington: "Politically I am a democrat—the democratic party first, last and always."

Washington's streets and avenues are spacious and beautiful. Its trees and parks and sparkling fountains are a source of delight. Its marble buildings command the admiration of the world, and, over and above these stately piles of marble, against the blue of the heavens, floats the stars and stripes, but beneath, liberty lies low and bleeding; and justice is a thing of scorn.



Housing in the Soviet Union

By NIK. POGODIN (Baku)

FOREIGNERS visiting the U. S. S. R. are invariably surprised at the changes which have taken place within the last few years in the country which they formerly knew as Russia.

They are accustomed to think of Russia as an ignorant, barbaric country. This they learned from books on old pre-revolutionary Russia.

During the war with Germany I lived with an Austrian prisoner of war. He was an excellent locksmith and the Russian officials forced him, therefore, to work in a munition factory. He received very little wages as he was an "enemy." What always surprised me was how that man could live in a cultured and clean manner on his meagre earnings. He bought neck-ties and white shirts. After work he used to wash and dress up and take a walk out of town. Later on he made me teach him Russian and he read the daily press.

That surprised me at that time, and it surprised many others. We used to say, "here is a cultured man."

Twelve years have elapsed since then. Not so long ago (only a month ago, I lived in Ivanovo-Voznessensk) I travelled again through the oil districts of Baku and Grozny. I often thought of my Austrian friend. If I knew where he was I should write him a cheerful letter saying:

"Friend, we have caught up with you, in fact, we will soon be ahead of you. At any rate you would not surprise me any more with your neck-ties, white shirts and cultured manners."

It is very interesting to observe how our working man changes. He is not to be recognized.

Here is an oil pumper, a Persian from the Baku oil fields. Pumping oil is tedious and monotonous work. The Persian is ignorant; he has a poor knowledge of the Russian language. He recently left his native country as he was threatened with death from starvation. The only aim in life of that Musselman is to have enough to eat.

The "enlightened" bourgeoisie says about such people:

"He is despicable; he is just like an animal."

Perhaps in their eyes he does resemble a beast; for them every man should possess a dinner jacket.

The eyes of a Russian proletarian are somewhat different. An ignorant, filthy, ragged man is a brother at work and a class relative. When the millionaire bosses had charge of him, he lived under horrible conditions, his domicile could not even be compared with a stable. One must know the dark, low, stuffy, over-crowded barracks in the oil-districts to realize the significance of house construction for the Russian workers.

The Persian knew his filthy corner in the barrack. To this corner he brought his wife, there she bore him his children; there he lay ill in filth and darkness. He knew no other life. He could not imagine anything better. He saw the large European Baku with the masters' palaces, their fast trotting horses and automobiles, but that was all for them; for him these were things beyond reach.

And suddenly the Persian is given an apartment. He is no longer in a corner, no longer in filth; he has a light apartment—three whitewashed rooms. He is bewildered. He, the down-trodden, ignorant, Persian is ready to cry. In his apartment there is a gas-stove, a bath with hot water. He comes home from his work, washes, eats hot food, and everywhere around him is light and cleanliness. What should he do now? Somehow he must arrange his life differently. He must now spend his after-working hours differently. And here we see a man becoming transformed. He is cleaner, he has bought himself a neck-tie and a shirt. He goes to the club; he is learning to read; the Persian is becoming a cultured worker.

That is the essence of home construction in the U. S. S. R. That is its enormous significance. I saw hundreds of such houses in Baku scattered in small towns near the oil fields. Architecturally they are beautiful. They are light and comfortable. There

is the village and the club, flower-beds and electric railways which take one to work. The local administration took it upon itself to build houses for the workers. It spent more than was allotted for housing and the centre raised objections, but when people from Moscow came around and saw the difference between the old horrible barracks and the new villages, they said smilingly:

"Fine!"

This is also the case in Grozny. The Grozny works can truly be called Soviet works as everything was burned down by the bandits during the civil war. Now the powerful works have been restored, and they are known on the world market for the benzine they produce. Railways have been constructed. New villages are being built which resemble the small towns of Switzerland. Windows glisten in the sunshine, woman and children promenade the cheerful, sunny streets.

Here is the local Ivanovo-Voznessensk Soviet. We are taken out to see a new workers' town. It is built on European lines; the streets are cut straight, rows of trees are planted. In about two years the town will be like a garden. Further, we went from Orekhovo-Zuevo back to Donbas, the mining district, and the Urals, the metallurgical district. Everywhere new, light, workers' towns are in construction and a new cultured Soviet worker is developing.

Ideas are determined by environment.

Light and rest which give a good home to the worker bring forth new desires for knowledge and for a rational, cultured, organized life.



Housing In Czarist Days.



Housing Under the Soviets.

July Days in Russia Ten Years Ago

(Continued from Page One)

opportunists, arranged a demonstration of their own. But the masses, coming more and more under the influence of the Bolsheviks, changed it into a triumphal demand for the Bolshevik slogans against the coalition: All Power to the Soviets! Down With the Capitalist Ministers! Down with the Political Offensive!

This was an attempt to force the moderates in the Soviets to act against the coalition government. But on the next day, after careful preparations, a counter-demonstration of the bourgeoisie took place.

In order to stem the rising tide of discontent with and fury against the coalition the bourgeois (constitutional democratic) ministers resigned from the government. This act was a public admission of the instability of the coalition and convinced the revolutionary workers of Petrograd and the seething masses in the rest of the country that their demands were proper. It was apparent that a great spontaneous movement was about to break in Petrograd. The situation was tense. One false move might jeopardize the whole revolution. Kerensky, foreign minister in the coalition government, was now made premier while still retaining his portfolio as foreign minister. He and Tseretelli began frantic preparations to deliver the revolution into the hands of capitalism. He was waiting for time to mobilize the "loyal" regiments against the masses.

The Bolsheviks, along with every other working class group, advised against demonstrations, did everything within their power to persuade the workers of Petrograd that such outbreaks would be futile. The leaders of the revolutionary proletariat were aware of the fact that the masses outside Petrograd, although profoundly affected by the events of the preceding months, were not ready for the decisive struggle. But the masses poured into the streets anyway. When the July action took

place and the masses were in the streets and face to face with the enemy it was no longer a question of debating. It was the imperative duty of the Bolshevik party to try to take the lead and impart a more peaceful character to the demonstrations and to give organized expression to their demands. The question of armed uprising could not yet be placed on the order of the day.

The July days constituted the turning point of the revolution. The Social-Revolutionaries (who afterwards became paid agents of the Allied military missions in an attempt to overthrow the vic-

torious workers' and peasants' government) and Mensheviks exposed their true role as would-be hangmen of the revolution. They completely identified themselves with the Cadets and other bourgeois reactionaries and aided the massacres of the Bolsheviks, the suppression of the Pravda, the arrest of Trotsky, orders for the arrests of Lenin and Zinoviev, who were forced to flee for their lives, only to return on the wave of the November revolution.

In assailing the Bolsheviks the members of the government put into circulation the most infamous slanders, repeating and elaborating the fabrications to the effect that Lenin was a German agent in an effort to arouse, as they boasted, "the savagery of the troops."

During the frightful reaction that set in the Kerensky government was eclipsed by the general staff of the army which was officered by junkers and agents of the allies. The Soviets likewise, with the exception of the Petrograd Soviet disappeared from the scene. The reaction proceeded with the disarming of the revolutionary regiments that had refused to participate in the pogroms against the workers who turned into the streets to vent their fury against the betrayers of the revolution.

July Days in Russia clarified the party lines; no longer was there any doubt regarding the role of the Mensheviks as lackeys of the reaction and enemies of the proletariat. Kerensky tried to divert the lightning-flashes of revolution by constantly promising to call for elections for the constituent assembly, only to continuously postpone it. The Bolsheviks kept before the masses the slogan "All Power to the Soviets," as a rallying cry for the masses in an effort to overcome the effects of the counter-revolution, and assure the revival and the final triumph of the revolution, which was realized in a few short months.

GENEVA

The powers round a table sit
And play with loaded dice.
A pistol's hidden in each mit—
And yet they smile so nice.

They sit upon their mighty seats
And talk of guns and speed,
Of ratios and merchant fleets
And such like things, I read.

They play for mastery of the sea
And speak with bloated lips.
They give no thought to you and me—
We build and man their ships.

Then let us say: "Kind sirs, attend!
This game has gone too far.
To all your navies make an end—
We'll have no more of war!"

HENRY REICH, JR.

Organizing the Chinese Workers



Canton is also the headquarters of the Canton Federation of Peasants' Unions. This organization was in the early part of 1926 more or less confined to the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, but its influence was extending to other provinces.

The organization of the Peasants' Unions is as follows: The peasants and small farmers in a village are organized in one unit. These units are grouped in towns, districts and provinces. If more than one-third of the farmers join the union,

then they form a branch. In small villages where there are less than 30 members, they cooperate with an adjoining village. Larger areas are sometimes divided into arrondissements.

Mr. Wang, secretary and member of the executive of the Federation of Peasants' Unions, informed me that there are 66 districts comprising 60,000 members. The villagers hold mass meetings, the larger organizations delegate meetings. On the central executive committee there are 13 members. There is also a standing committee of five and in the districts standing committees of three. Provincial congresses are held annually, district congresses every six months, congresses in sections smaller than districts every three months and village meetings every month. Members of the central executive committee hold office for one year, officials of district committees for six months and others for three months.

The conditions for membership are as follows: Members

- 1.—Must own less than 100 mow of land (roughly less than 17 acres of land).
- 2.—Must not be farmers whose interests conflict with the peasants.
- 3.—Must not be moneylenders who mortgage farms.
- 4.—Must not be "churchmen."
- 5.—Must not have connections with imperialists.

The entrance fee is \$1 (I was told sometimes less). There is a maximum monthly fee of 10 cents. Those who smoke opium or gamble are excluded. I asked Mr. Wang, the secretary, how they could know this. He replied that it was easily known to the village circle if, for instance, anyone was an habitual gambler. Persons who do not attend three meetings or those who refuse to obey the orders of the party, are expelled.

The chief points in the program of the Peasants' Union are:

- 1.—To obtain better conditions for the peasants and small farmers.
- 2.—To improve village organizations, which are now in the hands of the landlords.
- 3.—To raise the social status of the peasants and small farmers.

The farmers in Kwangtung, the province in which Canton is situated, are divided in two: those who are independent and those who are tenants of the landlords. Their condition is very bad on account of the bandits who infest the territory and also as a result of the fighting.

The organizers of the Peasants' Union stated, as regards the economic status of the peasants and small farmers, that the average size of the small farm belonging to an independent farmer was from 2 to 8 mow (one-third to one and one-third acres). One mow is said to produce about \$30 per annum, so that the independent peasant farmer may get between \$60 and \$240, that is between \$6 and \$24 from his farm per year. The rent of these small farms often swallows up as much as one-half to two-thirds of the revenue.

Not very long ago the provincial office of the peasant organizations had just two old tables covered with papers in disorder, some rickety chairs, a poor desk and a poorly paid copyist who, having too much to do, could finish nothing. When I visited the headquarters of the Peasants' Union in May 1926, there were five departments working regularly, organization, propaganda, economic and military de-



partments and the secretariat. Besides voluntary workers, there are twelve paid clerks. Four booklets and forty-three pictorial bulletins and slogans have been published. A weekly paper, the "Plough" appears regularly in twenty to thirty sheets and 10,000 copies are distributed.

The Peasants' Organization has undoubtedly been of considerable military value to the Cantonese in assisting their advance in their Northern Expedition.

ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN.

The organization of women workers is one of the most pressing of China's industrial problems. Women and children are now more and more entering industry, in order to supplement the insufficient earnings of the father of the family; and the fact that in general they receive even lower wages helps to depress the rates of the men workers.

At present, where they are organized at all, they appear to be organized with the men workers—and that is chiefly in the textile industry in Shanghai. True, in Canton, I was told of a trade union which had been in existence for two months which organized the women in a match factory together with the men; and of a women's union in a stocking factory, claiming 200 members, which is said to have been in existence for three years. But these are tiny numbers compared with the women employed in the cotton mills and silk filatures. In Shanghai, there are said to be 125,000 workers employed in textile factories, of whom 57,700 were stated to be organized in the cotton unions affiliated to the Shanghai Federation of Labor Unions. As more than 60 per cent of these cotton workers were said to be women, it is to be presumed that some of the organized workers are women, but I could not obtain any specific figures.

Probably, also, some of the women employed by the Chinese-owned Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. are among those who are organized in Yellow unions in Shanghai, as about 70 per cent of the 5,000 workers employed by this company in Shanghai are apparently women.

In Shanghai the secretaries of both the Red and Yellow Union Federations stated that there was no organization at all among the silk workers, of whom there are 75,000, mostly women and girls. I was told that at one time a trade union was organized in the silk filatures by a Chinese woman worker. She was soon taken over by the Chinese employers

as a sort of welfare worker. All trade disputes went through her hands and in the opinion of the workers she looked after the employers' interests and not theirs. She became an official safety-valve instead of a workers' organizer—a much safer person. When I met her she appeared to be in very prosperous circumstances. Her volte face had rather disheartened the silk workers in Shanghai and discouraged any further attempts at organization.

There were, however, in June 1926, a number of strikes, one of them affecting as many as 30 silk filatures, in which 13,400 workers were involved, which indicate considerable solidarity among the women workers. Two of the strikes, according to the reports which I have seen, complained of the formation of a new Silk Filature Workers' Union, charged the union with being in conspiracy with the owners to delay the payment of the workers' wages and demanded the closing down of the union; which was done by order of the chief of the Woon-sung and Shanghai Constabulary. All this is difficult to understand unless the new union was held by the workers to be a bogus organization set up by the employers, in order to forestall any other movement. Quite recently in Shanghai some women social workers have gone to reside in the chief silk filature area, in order to get into touch with the women workers, study their needs and help them to improve their conditions.

The majority of the silk filature workers in China appear to be employed in the neighborhood of Canton. I was told that out of the 300,000 silk workers in factories in the whole country there were 200,000 workers, almost entirely women and children, employed in 170 silk filatures at Shundak, about four hours by boat from Canton up the Pearl River. They have no organization at all, although their conditions of work appear to be just as bad as elsewhere in China.

I asked the secretary of the All China Labor Federation at Canton why no attempt is made to organize the women in the silk filatures both at Canton and Shanghai—especially at Canton where trade unionism is legalized. He replied that 95 per cent of the silk workers were women and therefore very difficult to organize. He also said that the bad conditions were partly due to Japanese competition and partly to the failure of the silkworms in the last two years.

Such organization of women as is done appears to be largely on political lines. In the province of Kwangtung, where Canton is situated, considerable efforts have been made in this direction during the past year or more. There are three bodies, the Women's Freedom League, the League of Women's Rights and the Organization of Women Revolutionaries. I discussed these with a Chinese woman who was working in the office of the Women's Freedom League, who spoke to me in French. I give the English equivalents of the titles as best I can.

(Continued on Page 7)



KARL RADEK

head of the Sun Yat Sen University in Moscow.

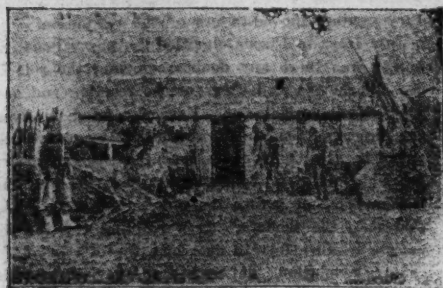
—A friendly caricature by a Russian Artist.

The Stevedore

When ships come in from Glasgow, Singapore
Or Java, stevedores have their work to do
Unloading kapok, spices, wool or glue,
Or from the Straits a cargo of tin ore,
Or Madagascar rubber's to the fore,
Or then again it's cotton from Peru,
Or burlap from Calcutta or a slew
Of hides from Argentine to get ashore.

And then come precious silks from far Japan
And gold from Africa to please the plutes.
And though such cargoes nearly break a man
I think of those who toil—mere beaten brutes—
Beyond the seas producing all these things
To swell the coffers of their lords and kings!

—HENRY REICH, JR.



A Chinese Peasant Hut.



"Civilizees"

Patriarch.

Cruel in his oncoming impotence
He would usurp his patriarchal powers
In bulldozing those—his children—
In sadistic fashion
To give wild outlet
To a stagnant passion.

Priest.

Solemn as a still-life there he stands
Talking in a monody of tone
Instilling love of peace in time of peace—
But soon his voice is changed to higher note—
He now exhorts his fellow-men to tote
A gun and shoot the enemy
"It matters not who e'er they be."

Profiteer.

With one hand he pulls the strings of government;
The other rests upon his caponed paunch,
A well-contented leer upon his face.
Knowing naught of human sorrows and emotions
He spends his energy amassing fortunes
To be gamed with—
The world is his—Caesar's—
Unromantic Caesar's—And he laughs—
(And well may he)
For Caesar had to fight to gain his lands
By arming men in legions and in bands;
While he 'thout e'en a military cape
Rules the world by pulling ticker-tape.

—MAX GELTMAN.

Organizing the Chinese Workers



A typical scene in the Foreign Concessions at Hankow.

(Continued from page 6)

The League of Women's Rights is a middle-class organization, not touching the workers or the peasants, with a membership of 200 to 300 at Canton. The Organization of Women Revolutionaries is said to be a sort of rival of the League of Women's Rights and has 50 members.

The Women's Freedom League, which receives help from the Kuomintang (the People's National Party), has 35,000 members, of whom 13,000 are in Canton. Of the members 40 per cent are students, 45 per cent workers and 15 per cent peasants. They have 29 circles in the town of Canton and 26 clubs in the province. They have held their first congress—which is claimed to be the first women's congress to be held in China—at which 24 delegates represented 12 districts all over the province of Kwangtung. At this congress a resolution was passed urging the formation of a women's organization for all China. They have also held three elections for their executive committee, which changes every six months. A monthly paper is published in Chinese called the "Ray." The Women's Freedom League claim that they have aroused much interest among the workers, as they were the first body to occupy themselves with questions affecting working women. They realize how much there is to be done, how far behind the Chinese women are in education, customs, and their mode of life.

Some organization, no doubt of a political nature, is being established in all girls' schools. There are organization—feminists in several provinces of China; at Peking there is a body, calling itself the Central Organization of All Women's Organizations in China, which is nearly dead.

The COMRADE

Edited by the Young
A Page for Workers'



Young SECTION

Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children

COMRADE VOIKOFF A REVOLUTIONIST

Comrade Voikoff, Soviet minister to Poland was shot to death by a czarist plotter in Poland. Comrade Voikoff was walking to the railroad station in Warsaw (capital of Poland) with Comrade A. P. Rosengolz, when the murderer ran up and emptied his revolver into the body of the representative of the Russian workers.

Comrade M. Voikoff was a revolutionary fighter who had given his whole life to the cause of the workers. He took part in the great Russian revolution and later occupied high posts in the Workers' Government. In 1924 he was named minister to Poland.

It is quite clear that this act is a result of a united campaign of attack on the Workers' Soviet Government by their, as well as our enemies, the capitalists powers led by England and America. The British government is directly responsible for the murder of our comrade because they have given money, incited and protected these assassins.

The workers all over the world, but especially the Polish and Russian workers are wild with anger over the murder of their comrade. Big protest meetings are being held all over the world. We, the workers' children of America, also protest with all our might against the murder of Comrade Voikoff which we see as a part of the big attack against the Soviet Union. We, at all times stand ready to support and defend the only workers' government.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK YOUNG COMRADE SUBS.

A sub a second is too much to reckon
A sub a minute, we haven't seen it
A sub an hour would give us power
A sub a day would keep the wolf away
A sub a week if you'd only seek
Would take the blues out of the Young Comrades' shoes,
And help us meet each coming year
Full of pep and without a fear
And so comrades, get ready, set and send us all
The subs you get.

Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C.

Name
Address
City
State Age.....
(Issued Every Month).

A CAPITALIST

By THERESA TURNER.

The capitalists are loafers
While the workers are their chauffeurs.
They ride around in their limousines all day long
While the workers in the mill hear the iron gong.
He doesn't care.
Just so he doesn't have to work.
But when we are free, we will lurk
While we watch the bosses work.

Answers to Last Weeks' Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 22 is: UNION. The following Comrades have answered correctly:

Vera Rosinsky, Stelton, N. J.; Hilda Wolf, Baltimore, Md.; Ethel Tulehinsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vero Porino, Corona, L. I., N. Y.; Abraham Fischer, New York City; Elsie Melniker, Ferndale, N. Y.; Dorothy Melniker, Ferndale, N. Y.; Laura Borim, Bronx, N. Y.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 21

Abraham Fischer, New York City; Dorothy Melniker, Ferndale, N. Y.; Elmer Laurila, Saxon, Wis. Comrade Luz Vilarino of Inglewood, Cal. has just answered puzzle No. 20 correctly.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 23

This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. The rules are as follows: 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer, 2 for B, 3 for C. Try and do this one!

6 15 18 1 7 15 14 20 9 13 5
4 21 18 9 14 7 22 1 3 1 20 9 15 14 7 15
20 15 1 25 15 21 14 7 16 9 15 14 5 13 8
3 1 13 16.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

A BEGGAR

BY MARGARET TURNER.

I am a little beggar
My mother is dead.
My father is a poor man
And I can't have any bread.

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

by JACOB BURCK

